SCRAP BOOK

ASHEVILLE, No. CA.,
June 30th, 1878.

On Wednesday last I left Warm Springs in company with Capt. Thos. D. Johnston for this place, where I have been the guest of my friend and classmate at Chapel Hill, Capt. Robert B. Johnston, whom I had not seen since the day we graduated, now twenty four years ago. Of course the talk was of old times, and many were the scenes and incidents long forgotten that were brought from memory's store-house.

Entering Asheville at the North end of the town, the appearance of the residences as one after another they presented themselves to view are strikingly beautiful. The fatigues of the long ride up the French Broad are almost forgotten in admiration of the neatly planned and apparently newly built houses, and the grounds surrounding, of this picturesque town. The inviting groves of oaks and the beautiful grass carpeted lawns and flower yards which surrounded each dwelling; the clean white fences and paling enclosing them all combine to delight the beholder. Much as has been said and written of Asheville, I must say that I have not seen or read anything that had prepared me for the realization of so much pleasure as I have enjoyed in the scenery here. Everywhere one looks, whether from the tops of the many hills of the town, or from the streets or verandas of the houses, the view is beyond the power of my pen to describe. And to obtain these many views there is not lacking the means. Southern towns are generally deficient in the one respect of having drives, but the enterprise and public spirit of the people of Asheville have provided easy access to all the points of interest.

During my short stay here I have visited three different localities which I wish it were in my power to describe as they presented themselves to my mind. A short drive of a mile over a well shaded, excellent road, brought me to the celebrated McDowell Hill where one of the grandest landscape views to be found in the country is to be seen. Just at the foot of the hill the French Broad glides gently on its way to the "father of waters" and for more than a mile to the westward is seen as if it came from some fountain hidden deep in the vast mass of mountains which seem piled one above the other and gradually receding from the view until the whole is capped by the towering height of "Pisgah," the recognized monarch of this chain of mountains. To the left of us Swannanoa, truly the beautiful, smoothly winds its course till its waters unite with those of French Broad, and the two rivers "roll on forever and forever." This hill (McDowell's) is now owned by my old comrade in arms Colonel John K. Connally, now a distinguished Baptist divine, to whose generosity the public are indebted for the comforts of a pleasant drive. Leaving McDowell's hill it is but a short distance to the Swannanoa river, along the banks of which there is another splendid drive of two or three miles, where leaving which, I was soon on top of Beau Catcher mountain, which overlooks Asheville, and again my eyes feasted with the beauties of a landscape of unsurpassed loveliness as I here beheld the magnificent country lying north, west and south of Asheville; nor was it the beautiful alone that here attracted me, for I could see the projected lines of railroad which our Western friends have so long and so anxiously labored to secure. Far to the West the deep channel through the vast series of mountains plainly indicates the Ducktown line of the Western Railroad, as if Nature herself had planned this great enterprise in the mighty upheavals of the past, while the French Broad river, running northward from Asheville with equal distinctness has marked the course of the branch along its course. May the day not be far distant when the often disappointed hopes of these generous mountain people will be fully realized in the completion of these two great thoroughfares.

But return to our drives. Descending [illegible] Beau Catcher there

"Patton Avenue," a broad and well graded street leading Westward from the Court House, to the French Broad river, and crossing the river I was soon having a delightful ride on the Western Turnpike Road, the celebrated Deaver's Sulphur Springs about four miles distant. This is a Spring of pure white sulphur water, not surpassed in its beneficial effect upon the system by the farfamed "Greenbrier White," of Virginia. It was once a great summer resort and before the war hundreds of Southern people spent the summer here. The buildings have been burned down and the property is now in litigation—hence its unimproved state.

As soon as the litigation is ended it is hoped that this splendid property will be again up and become the centre of fashion and enjoyment as it was in "days agone." Returning from the Springs I drove through all the principal strets of the town and everywhere saw evidences of thrift and energy. The houses all look new, the arhitecture being of the best style, the yards and lawns well improved and tastefully arranged. Upon the whole I pronounce Asheville one of the most, beautiful and attractive towns I have ever seen, and the people the most refined, hospitable and kind that it has been my lot to be thrown with in a long time.

But beauty and picturesqueness are not the only attractions of the place. To the man of business there are other attractions. Asheville is really a live business place. There are some fifteen or twenty mercnantile establishments of various kinds, all apperantly doing a good business and the number of people and vehicles which are to be seen on the streets show that there is real life in this mountain town. One thing is lacking, and that want will soon be supplied on the completion to Asheville of the Western N. C. Railroad, and the Spartanburg and Asheville Railroad, the former now running to within twenty miles of the place with the prospect that by the first of January the mountain will be pierced and trains running into Buncombe, and the latter, now running to within thirty miles, will be completed by the 10th of August to Hendersonville, twenty miles distant. In twelve months both roads will reach here, when a new career of prosperity and improvement will dawn upon this great Western Metropolis.

1832 - 1909

Scrap Book, compiled by Mr. Thomas Aldridge Weston when he first visited Asheville in 1878 & bought the "Rock Hall" estate of 400 acres, near Arden, N.C.

Swannanoa Hotel.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., June 25th, '78.

Messrs. Editors:—I have agreed to manage the above new Hotel at this place, which is to be finished and comfortably furnished by the 2d of July, and take this method of calling the attention of pleasure-seekers and the public generally, to the finest, most delightful climate, and most beautiful scenery in the known world. Among other attractions seldom found at Summer Resorts, is a community of refined, educated people, which is not merely confined to the village, but is in the surrounding country—and it is certainly ahead of any country I have ever seen for quantities of delicious fruit, among which are pears, peaches, cherries, grapes, raspberries, currants, and last but not least, the finest apples on earth. Then no country can surpass it for fine mutton, beef, chickens, milk and butter. The very best board can be had for from $20 to $25 per month in private families, and at the Hotels from $2.00 to $3,00 per day, and from $30.00 to $40 per month according to the number occupying a room. I can feed better than I did at the Kimball House of Atlanta, or the Nicholls of Jacksonville, Fla., at the above prices, and will make special rates to families.

This beautiful village is situated on a plateau of elevated table land about twelve to fifteen miles in diameter, and encircled with the highest peaks of the Blue Ridge and Alleghany Mountains 2,250 feet above the level of the sea. It has a population of 2,500, and for an interior town, does an immense amount of business. It is the commercial centre of nineteen counties, and justly ranks as metropolis of the western portion of the State. This section covers over 7,000 square miles, and is interspersed with towns and villages whose most attractive feature is the wild and romantic scenery by which they are surrounded. One mile from the corporate limit to the East and South of the town flows the beautiful Swannanoa—which, in the Cherokee vernacular, means beautiful river. Here its calm and pelucid waters form a junction with the turbulent French Broad, whose wild, precipitous flight over immense rocks and through natural arches, as it makes its way down the Valley, forms one of the most picturesque water-courses on this continent. All orthodox religious denominations are represented here, and have their respective houses of worship, while the school facilities, both public and private, have been much improved of late, and are now agitating the minds of the people with its importance. It is a great resort for invalids suffering with pulmonary diseases who come here from the East during our comparatively mild winter months, and during the heated term of the lower countries.

The town is connected by telegraph with all the great cities of the Union, and in a few short months the shrill whistle of the locomotive will startle the echoes of the mountains, over which the silence of Arctic death has brooded for centuries.

In coming to Asheville via Charlotte and Henry's, or by way of Spartanburg and Hendersonville, and from Henry's and Hendersonville (21 miles on stage,) from Augusta and Charleston, the traveler finds good roads, and in coming from Henry's he comes through the Swannanoa Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains, and down the banks of the beautiful Swannanoa River, after which this Hotel is named. On arriving at Asheville you can stop at the SWANNANOA HOTEL, where you will receive an old-time Georgia welcome, and find attentive servants, clean beds, everything to eat that can be desired, and made more comfortable in every particular, for less money, than anywhere else in the known world.

Bowling alley for ladies, also billiard room and bar for gentlemen, attached to the Hotel, and an excellent string band has been engagad for the season.

W. M. NICHOLLS, Manager.

Diocese of North Carolina. Organized A.D. 1816.

Population (1870), 1,071,361. Square miles, 45,000.

THE RT. REV. THOMAS ATKINSON, D.D., LL.D., Bishop. *Residence*, Wilmington.

THE RT. REV. THEODORE BENEDICT LYMAN, D.D., Assistant Bishop. *Residence*, Raleigh.

Secretary of the Convention.—Rev. J. Worrall Larmour, Goldsboro'.

Treasurer of the Convention.—Armand J. De Rosset, M.D., Wilmington.

Historiographer.—Rev. M. M. Marshall, D.D., Raleigh.

The Standing Committee.—Clerical, A. A. Watson, D.D., *Pres.*, J. C. Huske, D.D., G. Patterson, D.D. *Lay*, A. J. De Rosset, M.D., J. Hughes.

Examining Chaplains.—Revs. D. H. Buel, D.D., J. Buxton, D.D., J. E. C. Smedes, M. M. Marshall, D.D., A. A. Watson, D.D., G. Patterson, D.D., E. M. Forbes. J. W. Larmour.

St. Mary's School, Raleigh.—Rector, Rev. Bennett Smedes.

St. Augustine Normal School and Collegiate Institute for Freedmen, Raleigh.—Principal, Rev. John E. C. Smedes.

Ravenscroft Associate Mission and Training School, Asheville.—Principal, Rev. D. Hillhouse Buel, D.D.

Laymen's Clerical Aid Society.—Pres., W. H. Battle. *Sec.*, H. A. London, Jr. *Treas.*, Col. W. E. Anderson.

The 62d Annual Convention will meet in St. James' Church, Wilmington, on second Wednesday in May.

COUNTIES.	Sq. Miles.	Whites.	Negroes.	Indians.
Alleghany, Ashe,	600	10,774	772	Indians in Jackson, Macon and Cherokee, 1,499.
Watauga,	550	4,722	185	
Mitchell, Yancey,	680	8,226	429	
Madison,	450	5,178	230	
Buncombe,	450	10,610	2,014	
Henderson, Transylvania,	600	8,981	1,467	
Haywood,	900	5,474	327	
Jackson,	1,000	5,241	274	
Macon,	600	5,370	634	
Clay, Cherokee,	950	8,609	557	
Total,	6,780	73,735	6,919	1,499

Total square miles, 6,780; Population, 82,153.

In this section of country, so little known abroad, is to be found the most salubrious climate, richest soil, and exquisite scenery to be met with in America! Why, then, may be asked, does the emigrant in search of a new home, travel so far towards the Pacific, when all that he seeks and even more, may be found so much nearer? The answer is simple; Because no one has ever told him of it; because the enterprise which has ever been at work to induce immigration to the West has hitherto been totally wanting here!

Of this region, Dr. Cain, a graduate of the "Hospital Dieu," Paris, has declared it as his belief, to be the

HEALTHIEST ON EARTH,

and that not one of the many consumptives, in various stages of the disease, that he has sent there, has failed to improve.

This opinion of Dr. Cain is corroborated by thousands of individuals from all parts of the country, who have visited this region for either pleasure or health, and among others is the celebrated Prof. Dickson, of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, who says that the health of himself and family has nowhere improved so much as in Asheville, the County seat of Buncombe County, and further says he is "not aware of any other spot in Europe or America so full of all that is desirable" as the country around Asheville.

Ref.
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W536g

(Calvary) 3320B

Shufordsville, Church - Episcopal Rev. E.A. Osborne

(Valley of the French Broad River)

12 miles south of Asheville - on stage road to Hendersonville and Flat Rock

-Blake House-

+Farm house - Rev^d T A Morris - On stage road to Hendersonville 500 acres 9 miles south from Asheville, 3 north from Shufordsville Church. RR depot to be located at Shufordsville 3 miles also one ~~east~~ north towards Asheville about 1 mile - on Chicago, Cincinnatti & Charleston RR - Cars now run from Charleston to Trajon. Polk Co. N.C. & also to new station near to Hendersonville. Thence the road is nearly all graded to Asheville. From Asheville north west 34 miles to Warm Springs & 4 miles further to Wolf Creek = 38 miles it is partly graded. This 38 miles completes through rail connection with Cincinnatti & Chicago - via Knoxville. To make the most direct connection a road 115 miles long via Cumberland Gap Tennessee will finally be constructed.

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...Weather Report.
...d weekly for the CITIZEN,
DR. W. GLEITSMAN.
...in Sanitarium, Asheville, N. C.
...eek ending Sept. 29th, 1877.

TEMP'URE.			Re've Hu'ty	Rain fall.	We
	h'st	lo'st			
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		0	63 6	0 00	
			88 6	0 00	
			77 0	0 00	
			6	0 00	
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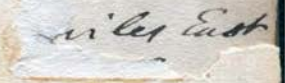

T. A. W's place

— Rock Hall —

Farm house (& overseer's house) 9 miles south of Asheville 400 acres 2 miles East from Stage road, or from Revd. T. A. Morris's. Both houses are of a light colored stone found near by, which cleaves like slate one way & breaks square across the grain with a little care; a convenient peculiarity for building cheaply. In this vicinity is Mr. J. W. Westfeldt's place "Rugby Grange" 2000 acres — Mr. W. formerly resided at Leamington, England. Is a Coffee Merchant — Offices in N.Y. & New Orleans — also Mr. Kortlan's place — near 2000 acres — also Mrs. Blake's 2500 acres. The late Mr. Blake built Shufordsville Church wholly at his own cost — also a Baptist Church. At Hendersonville is the Molyneux place — built by Mr. M. — British Consul at Charleston before the war. also a stone Chateau built by a French Count nearly 100 years ago & at Flat Rock about 30 such residences —

The population of Asheville is between 2500 and 3000.

ouse -

...ille is very near the c... ...ection of a ...awn from Chicago to Cha... ...ton, with on drawn from N Y to New Orleans - Buncombe Co people call it the "new hub" - Boston being the old one. Distances from Asheville are as follows

Via French Broad RR & Greenville SC to

— Charleston 297

— Cincinnatti 361

(Via Salisbury N C & Richmond Va) Washington 498

Asheville is a convenient sanitarium for south Ohio and Cincinnatti people to escape summer h... The immense new Music Hall - Springer Hall - Cincinnatti and the other attractions of a large city, make the "missing link" of 38 miles of RR to Wolf Creek also very desirable for Asheville people to reach Cincinnatti easily - The present connection is by daily stage along the "French Broad" to Warm Springs, where Dr. Howerton's large hotel is situated - (see stereoscopic views

Gen. Va[illegible] has introduced a bill to reimburse t[illegible]tees of Judson Female College $500 [illegible]d one for the improvement of the [illegible]ch Broad river appropriating $120[illegible]

8

[illegible]oad River - on the stage road from Asheville to Warm Springs

Official Weather Report.

Reported weekly for the CITIZEN,

BY DR. W. GLEITSMAN.

Of the Mountain Sanitarium, Asheville, N. C.

For the week ending Sept. 29th, 1877.

DATE.	Mean Baro'r	TEMP'URE. m'n	h'st	lo'st	Re've Hu'ty	Rain fall.	We'r.
Sept. 23		62 3	73 0	52 0	78 0	0 00	F
" 24		61 4	74 0	53 0	63 6	0 00	C
" 25		60 7	74 0	47	88 6	0 00	C
" 26		63 3	74 5	55 5	77 0	0 00	F
" 26		68 2	75 5	61 0	89 6	0 00	F
" 28		65 5	78 0	62 0	80 6		F
" 29		65 9	78 0	54 0	79 0		F
Week		64 5	78 0	47	82 4	0 00	
Month		64 2	82 7	47	82 4	1 50	

Official Weather Report.

Reported weekly for the CITIZEN,

BY DR. W. GLEITSMAN.

Of the Mountain Sanitarium, Asheville, N. C.

For the week ending Feb. 16th, 1878.

DATE.	Mean Baro'r	TEMP'URE. m'n	h'st	lo'st	Re've Hu'ty	Rain fall.	We'r.
Feb. 10		35 0	43 8	32 0	75 0	0 01	C
" 11		25 8	27 5	25 0	81 3	0 00	C
" 12		35 1	46 0	20 0	57 6	0 00	C
" 13		36 5	46 0	27 0	69 3	0 00	C
" 14		39 5	43 0	34 0	92 6	0 06	C
" 15		40 0	43 8	38 0	88 6	0 02	C
" 16		43 9	54 0	38 0	77 6	0 00	F
Week		36 6	54 0	20 0	77 3	0 09	
Month		00 0	00 0	00	00 0	0 00	

There was 1 inch snow on the 10th, and a lunar halo on the 12th and 16th.

Court House is two miles East [illegible] Broad. The last U.S. Congren[illegible] ation to open the [illegible] from Brevard. in [illegible]ville. for a light [illegible]e access to the RR [illegible] upper valley - Below [illegible]arm Springs the [illegible]incuse water power [illegible] The N C State Fish [illegible] on Gap. 3 miles from [illegible]heville) last year [illegible] Salmon in this [illegible]t are plentiful in [illegible] tributaries —

Dr. H. P. Gatchell, late editor of the Department of Climatology and Hygiene in the U. S. Medical and Surgical Journal, and Professor of Physiology and Principles of Medicine in Hahneman College, Chicago, Illinois, in speaking of Asheville, says:

"While Asheville has a mean summer temperature but one degree higher than that of St. Paul, its maximum is from twelve to fifteen degrees less. Its winter mean is about twenty-two degr ess, and its extremes are from thirty to forty degrees above those of St. Paul. Asheville has nearly the summer mean of St. Paul, with the winter mean of Fayetteville, in North-western Arkansas, two places that differ nine degrees in latitude. Those who have summered on Lake Superior are impressed with the similarity of the summer atmosphere of this mountain region. They find the climate equally invigorating, and the country comparatively exempt from insect-pests."

To give a better idea of how favorably the climate of Asheville compares with certain localities in Europe which have long been celebrated in this respect, we subjoin the following table:

	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Winter.	Year.
Geneva	52.2	70.3	54.2	34.0	52.7
Turin	53.7	71.5	53.8	33.5	53.1
Asheville	54.3	71.3	55.3	37.8	55.3
Vienne	56.2	71.8	54.6	38.7	55.3
Milan	54.9	72.8	55.9	36.1	54.9

The mean rain fall in Asheville, carefully noted for the last five years is 39 inches. The Thermometer has never risen above 86 deg., nor fallen below 2 deg., below 0 in ten years.

Again Dr. Gatchell says in speaking of Western North Carolina:

"But it is in regard to Pulmonary diseases that Western North Carolina affords the greatest immunity. While out of every thousand deaths, nearly two hundred and fifty in the Northern New England States, one hundred and fifty in Minnesota and California, nearly one hundred in Kentucky and Tennessee, and fifty in Florida and Louisiana are from consumption, only about thirty in the thousand are from that cause in Western North Carolina.

"A gentleman residing in Asheville for his own health, says that he has talked with many people who coming there as invalids in early life, in the hope of being able to prolong a little their stay on earth, have attained to advanced age. He further says that he has "heard of scarcely a single individual who has come there without obtaining improved health."

French Broad River - on the stage road from Asheville to Warm Springs

Asheville Court House is two miles East from the French Broad. The last US Congress made a second appropriation to open the navigation of this river from Brevard in Transylvania Co to Asheville for a light draught Steamer. & thus give access to the RR centre of Asheville from the upper valley - Below or down stream towards Warm Springs the rapid fall - affording immense water power precludes all navigation — The NC State Fish Hatchery (top of Swannanoa Gap. 3 miles from Kenilworth Station & 18 from Asheville) last year placed 250.000 California Salmon in this River. Red speckled trout are plentiful in the Swannanoa & other tributaries —

Railroads into Asheville

TIME-TABLE WESTERN N. C RAIL ROAD.

Take effect Aug. 9th, 1878.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Salisbury	.....	12 15 a m
Third Creek	12 54 a m	12 28 "
Statesville	1 34 "	1 42 "
Plott's		
Catawba Station	2 21 "	2 38 "
Newton	3 08 "	3 10 "
Conover	3 25 "	3 27 "
Hickory	3 48 "	3 51 "
Icard	4 21 "	4 23 "
Morganton	4 53 "	4 56 "
Bridgewater	5 26 "	5 28 "
Marion	6 01 "	6 03 "
Old Fort	6 39 "	6 40 "
Henry's	6 49 "	

GOING EAST:

STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Salisbury	3 06 p m	
Third Creek	2 24 "	2 26 a m
Statesville	1 40 "	1 48 "
Plott's		1 01 "
Catawba Station	12 59 "	
Newton	12 12 "	12 14 "
Canova	11 56 "	11 57 "
Hickory	11 31 "	11 35 "
Icard	10 59 "	11 01 "
Morganton	10 27 "	10 29 "
Bridgewater	9 55 "	9 56 "
Marion	9 20 "	9 22 "
Old Fort	8 43 "	8 44 "
Henry's	.....	8 34 "

J. W. WILSON,
President.

sep5

AN ENGINE WEST OF THE BLUE RIDGE.—The Charlotte *Observer* states that last week an engine was hauled over the mountains at the head of the Western N. C. Railroad, to be placed at work at the Western approach of the big tunnel. This will greatly expediate the work of excavation at that place, and will asten the day when this locomotive will be followed by the trains into our western valley. 1877

One hundred and twenty five miles of railroad remain to be constructed to place North Carolina, through the Western North Carolina Railroad, in cannection with Cincinnati and the great West.

The new thirty-ton engine for the mountain section of the W. N. C. Railroad came up the road on Friday last.

SPARTANBURG
R. and Spartan
umbia Railroad
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In effect Mond
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Arrive at
Alston, 3 35 p
y 12

TELEGRAPH TO HENDERSONVILLE.—Through the active efforts of Capt. McLeod, Mr Jessie Merrimon and a few others, the wire for the line from here to Hendersonville has been procured, and will soon be up. The poles have been up some time. We learn that the Spartanburg and Asheville Railroad authorities are taking steps to have the line extended on to Spartanburg. We congratulate all concerned, and thank Capt. McLeod and Mr. Superintendent

The wire and fixtures for the Hendersonville telegraph are at Henry's.

CAROLINA CENTRAL DISPATCH LINE,

VIA WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

Through Freight Route to All Points South.

—o—

This line being fully equipped for business, offers unequaled facilities for the Transportation of freight to and from

WILMINGTON AND ALL NORTHERN AND EASTERN CITIES TO CHARLOTTE, STATESVILLE, ASHEVILLE, RUTHERFORDTON, GREENVILLE, SPARTANBURG, AND ALL POINTS ON ATLANTIC, TENN. & OHIO AND WESTERN N. C. RAILROADS, as well as all points in GEORGIA, ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI.

INSURANCE AND RATES

GUARANTEED AS LOW AS VIA ANY COMPETING LINE, AND

TIME AS QUICK.

☞ Mark goods via C. C. D. Line, and ship via Wilmington Steamerse Information furnished upon application to

WM. A. MOODY.
South Western Freight Agent,
Charlotte, N. C.

(je 28-5m)

F. W. CLARK,
General Freight Agent,
Wilmington, N. C

SLEEPING FROM RALEIGH TO ASHEVILLE.—We learn that a sleeping-car has been placed on the North Carolina Railroad for the mountain tourists and visitors. It will leave Raleigh every Monday, Wednesday and Friday eveni through, reac and Asheville dependent tr run on the se a great blessi

THE NEW LINE TO ASHEVILLE.—The new arrangement from Raleigh *via* Hamlet, the Carolina Central Railroad to Charlotte, thence by the Spartanburg and Asheville Railroad, is quite direct and pleasant. Passengers can leave Raleigh in the afternoon and reach Asheville by dinner the next day. The rates are the same as by the other route. With new coaches and large new engines, this will be a very popular route "from the seaboard to the mountains."

Asheville Citizen, 1878.

THE SPARTANBUTG & ASHEVILLE RAILROD.—The Editor of *Speight's Daily*, (which is now published in Spartanburg, having removed from Greenville,) has been interviewing President Duncan. Here is what he says of the S. & A. road:

"The road is now running to Tryon City, some 28 miles from Spartanburg. The train leaves Spartanburg at 5 A. M., and 4 horse coaches have been put on the route from Tryon City to Asheville, making through the 40 miles the same evening. So any one leaves Spartanburg in the morning, and is in Asheville the same evening.

"From Tryon City to Pace's Gap, the distance is nine miles. Some 4 miles of this track is laid, leaving 5 miles to lay to Paces Gap. This will be accomplished by the first of June, as President Duncan has resumed active operations in laying the rail, and has his rails purchased, for as far as Hendersonville, which are now being delivered as fast as needed. By the 1st of June, then, the road will be in running order to Pace's Gap, which is 8 miles from Flat Rock, and 10 from Hendersonville. In July, the road will be completed to Hendersonville, when four-horse coaches will deliver passengers from Spartanburg in Asheville to dinner.

"Maj. Duncan told us of many other interesting facts and figures, which we shall keep bottled up for use from time to time, as we may use them without letting any cat out of the bag."

The Hendersonville *Courier* has this to say:

We understand that Messrs. Coleman & Rice have contracted for and are now busily engaged in the construction of half-a-mile of the track, immediately beyond Green River. This begins to look like business, and if Messrs. Allen, Cannon & Johnson, get the contract for the trestle-work across Mid Creek, we shall really begin to believe in earnest in the completion of the road to this point, at the time we prophesied—the 1st of September. We are glad to note this action of the Board, as we have had so far entirely too much wind, when work was the desideratum most necessary."

"CHANGE CARS FOR CHICAGO."—Hon. R. Y. McAden, of Charlotte, responding to a complimentary serenade at the Palmetto House, Spartanburg, recently, said that in less than two years the railroad conductors will be calling out to passengers in Spartanburg, "*Change Cars for Chicago!*" Major McAden is one of the railroad magnates of the South, is largely interested in the roads running into Spartanburg and in this direction "towards Chicago," and such a prediction means business.

THE CINCINNATI SOUTHERN—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of the 15th inst. says:

"Yesterday's vote consumated the contract to complete the ironing and bridging of 171 miles of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad between Somerset and Boyce's Station. The contractor has been bound to accept the decision of the people from the day his bondsmen were accepted by the trustees, The vote yesterday fixed the obligations of the city. Only the mandatory legal count now remains to complete the formalities and consummate the bargain. Neither the city nor the contractor can recede without a forfeiture. The grading of this 171 miles of road is already done, and the great bridge over the Tennessee is waiting ready for use. The contractor is bound to build thirty-four iron and sixteen wooden bridges intermediate beteen Somerset and Boice's Station and iron the road. All this is to be done in a first-class manner already specified, and within one year. This will form the link which is to connect the two great systems of railroads in this country—the Northern and Southern. The prospect of this consummation has already enhanced the value of the Southern Railroad bonds and we may look for still better influence upon the credit of Cincinnati since the emphatic expression of her voters yesterday to carry out the gigantic enterprise to the end. The people are all the more in earnest since they are their own Trustees as to what is to be done and how, and at what cost.—The trust in the hands of the Trustees now is the contract, the plans and specifications which the people know and have approved."

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THE WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Col. Cameron, of the Hillsboro *Recorder*, has been on a visit to Swannanoa Gap, and was afforded by the officials an opportunity to make a thorough examination of the work at the tunnels. In his paper he gives a very full and comprehensive description of the local ity, and thus describes the engineering feats achieved by those in charge of the work:

"The grade of the road across the Blue Ridge averages one hundred and four feet to the mile, and is absolutely free from straight lines; on no foot is there a level, and not a yard of the rail through these mountain fastnesses rests upon a natural surface, but a constant succession of cuts and fills on the most imposing scales, in some places the fills being two hundred and fifty feet high, temporary trestling being used made of timber, brought down the mountain side by an iron rail tramway to a saw mill erected by President Wilson on the flats of Round Knob. The cuts are sometimes through solid granite, and then through earth, and attain a depth of a hundred to a hundred and fifteen feet. At one of these cuts occurred during the past few months a mountain slide from the steep slope above, and a movement of several acres of earth began toward the cut, rendering it impossible to keep it open. Heavy timbers were put in to protect the cut, but they snapped like pipe stems. In this emergency President Wilson had recourse to the California mode of sluicing. A mountain stream was brought into requisition, its course diverted and the flow of water turned upon the mass of sliding earth, through canals and troughs, to a point two hundred feet above the cut, from which it could be operated upon with effect by hose pipe. The earth has been melted away like snow, and sent down Mill creek. It is estimated that, in six weeks the work of five hundred men for six years will have been accomplished by less than a dozen laborers. The slide has already ceased and in a short time the grade through the cut will have been reestablished.

There remains to be completed in crossing the Blue Ridge, about ten lineal feet of blasting in one short tunnel, two other short ones being finished, and most of the trestles and cuts so far advanced as to admit of track-laying within two months so that by the middle of September, the whole convict force of four hundred and seventy-five can be transferred to the west side of the Swannanoa or main tunnel, which is nineteen hundred feet long, three hundred of which remain to be completed. Much of the grading of the west side has been done; the balance of the work is comparatively slight and the President and Directors hope that the next Legislature will find them in Asheville.

Asheville Citizen, 1878.

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From the Asheville Citizen 1878.

We clip the following from the Charlottee *Observer*. We trust Gen. Vance, and indeed, our entire delegation in Congress will push the bill through. It is of far more importance to us than cleaning out all the rivers in the universe:

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An Important Meeting.—The following explains itself, and suggestions therein made should receive the attention of our people. We will heartily endorse any effort looking to connecting this place with our sister 'burg of Weaverville:—

Messrs. Editors: —Our Mayor, Capt. W. E. Weaver, requests that the friends of a railroad from Asheville to this place meet at our College Hall, at 2 o'clock, on Saturday, the 13th inst., in order to make and hear suggestions, make estimates of subscriptions of stock, etc., etc.

Hadn't you Asheville gentlemen better favor the road running this way and reaching the river about the mouth of Ivy? This will not only save money, and get more stock taken, but would ensure the road passing through Asheville. Whereas, if it runs round with those rivers, your town will be endlessly incommoded.

If there is no chance for the road to Tennessee to come by Weaverville, we want to know it; for then we will apply for a charter and build a narrow-guage road to Asheville ourselves. Will not you people help us? Come out to our meeting on the 13th.

Respectfully, etc.,
J. W. Vandiver.

Weaverville, N. C., July 5, 1878.

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9 pt

Western N C R R^d. Salisbury to Asheville
Remaining 21 miles at the Asheville end
is now very forward — 2 Locomotives on it
at work filling up to —

3. Spartanburgh & Asheville RR^d. (or Charleston
Cincinnati & Chicago) Now running regularly
to the vicinity of Hendersonville — Graded most
of the way to Asheville —

— Both above Roads will reach Asheville
in a year probably — When this is done
1. the link to Wolf Creek must be done
by Contract with the State & terms of charter
which gives all rail connection with Chicago
& Cincinnati —

2 — The Duck town extension is also stipulated
for in charter & will follow above next in
order —

5. RR^d from Athens Ga is gradually being
lengthened out on its extension towards Asheville

6. RR^d from Marietta likewise —

4. Walhalla to Maryville is another intended RR^d

4. Is the projected section of the Chicago R^d through Cumberland
Gap to avoid Knoxville

ANOTHER NEW SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

A railroad is now in process of building from this city to Greenwood, S. C., a point on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, and a charter was obtained at the last session of the South Carolina Legislature for a section of this new road, known as the Belton, Williamston and Easley Railroad. This road is projected as another line designed to cross the Blue Ridge mountains from South Carolina into Western North Carolina and East Tennessee. It will cross the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line at Easley, one of the most beautiful and healthy locations on the Air-Line. Easley is said to have an altitude second only to Mount Airy, Georgia, of the many Air-Line towns between Charlotte and Atlanta. This new road, as just surveyed, will run around the eastern spur of Table Rock, fifteen miles north of Easley, and thence up the valley of Saluda river, not far from Cæsar's Head mountain, thence across the Blue Ridge, through Estatoe gap, to the head of navigation on French Broad river. It will connect the great grain and stock-producing sections of Kentucky, Tennessee, the Carolinas and Georgia with the Atlantic seaboard and cotton belts of the South.

ASHEVILLE CITIZEN

THURSDAY, August 29, 1878.

THE S. AND A. R. R.

Some excitement prevailed in our town last week over the announcement that the authorities of the State Penitentiary had taken the convicts heretofore working on the Spartainburg and Asheville Railroad away and assigned them to the Western North Carolina Railroad under Maj. Wilson. A meeting of our citizens was held to consider the matter, and take such steps as could be towards securing a continuance of such convict aid as may be needed until the completion of the road to Asheville.

The matter was discussed by Gen. Vance, a director of the road, Col Coleman, Hon. David M. Carter President of the Board Directors of the Penitentiary, and Hon. R. Y. McAden.

The status of the whole matter, as we could get it from all parties is, that the company is past due some fifteen hundred dollars for the hire of the convicts, and, failing by the last meeting of the Penitentiary board to comply with the terms upon which the Railroad company obtained and have been using said convicts, the board at the said meeting directed its President to withdraw them from the road and turn them over to Maj. Wilson.

The entire grading from the terminus of the Spartanburg Road is finished to Hendersonville, awaiting only the iron, which we learn has already been arranged for, but owing to some embarrassment of the Rolling Mills can only be furnished in quite limited quantities. No doubt is entertained that it will be furnished, but some little delay may ensue from the embarrassment above alluded to.

We can see no occasion for any excitement over this matter. If it be true, as we were assured last Monday at Hendersonville by gentlemen directly or indirectly connected with the road, that the convicts have had nothing to do for the past several weeks save dig up stumps around a new hotel at the terminus of the road, it was well enough they could be put to immediate work on the State road, and save this much of cost to the Spartanburg road. Just so soon as President Duncan gets iron enough to require convicts he will be able to get them from the proper authorities by complying with the law. The law may seem to be harsh, we regret that it is so, but we have no words of abuse to heap upon any man or set of men for simply observing law.

A little honest, hard sense, without demagogism, and much patience and perseverance, will give our people both railroads. So mote it be!

COL. POLK finished his splendid campaign at Hendersonville last Monday, and left Tuesday to fill other appointments in the east.—The department of our State government which will do most to foster and improve the material interests of the State is that of agriculture, and in selecting Col. Polk, himself a successful farmer, as its chief officer the Board exhibited the soundest discretion. Col. P. addressed good crowds throughout the west, on the purposes of his department, and aroused a feeling in all who heard him that must redound in great and early good to our entire State. We will have much to say about this department and its excellent commissioner from time to time. The subject is inexhaustible.

BIDS WANTED.—President Duncan advertises for bids for the grading of the unfinished part of the S. & Asheville Road. It is about nine miles in length, and is a pretty piece of work. This is a good move for Mr. Duncan, and we hope soon to hear that work is rapidly proceeding.

OFFICE S. & A. R. R. COMPANY,
August 17, 1878.

SEALED Proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary and Treasurer of the S. & A. Railroad at Spartanburg to do the grading of the line of said road between the town of Hendersonville, N. C., and the Buncombe County line. Distance 10 miles.

Full specifications and profile can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer, near Green River.

Bids will be received to do the work at so much per yard by sections, and also for the entire work at a gross sum. In the latter case a Bond will be required for the execution of the work at the sum and in the time agreed upon.

The Company reserves the right to reject all bids.

The Chief Engineer will give all necessary information.

Bids will be closed on the 17th Sept., 1878.

D. R. DUNCAN,
aug29 2t

LAYING A CORNER STONE. — The corner stone of Grace Church, Waynesville, was laid by the Rt. Rev. Thomas Atkinson, assisted by the Rev. D. H. Buel, on Tuesday, the 20th inst. The ceremonies were of a very solemn and impressive nature, and the large concourse of people who had assembled entered into them very heartily.

This is the first corner stone of a church which has ever been laid in Haywood county. The foundation is of granite, the church is to be of wood, and after a beautiful design of the Rev. Prof. Babcock. The site, which was given by Col. Robt. Love, is excellent, and commands a view of the whole village.

The addresses of Bishop Atkinson and the Rev. Dr. Buel were particularly interesting. Over two hundred people attended the ceremonies.

PERSONALS.—Among the many who have been in Asheville during the past week, we acknowledge calls from Rev. J. A. Lyons, one of the editors of the *Holston Methodist*, who has been on a tour through several of our western counties; from Major J. A. Engelhard, the Secretary of State, who is visiting his family at the Warm Springs; from Messrs. R. H. and C. A. Austin, of Tarboro, the former *en route* to the Warm Springs to try the hot baths at that place.

We notice at the Swannanoa Hotel Hon. R. Y. McAden and family, of Charlotte, Col David M. Carter of Raleigh, Chairman of the Penitentiary Board, and Major Henry Gilliam, of the Raleigh bar.

Both the Eagle and Swannanoa Hotels are kept full all the time.

From the Asheville Citizen Aug. 29/78.

THE OFFER OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY.—A correspondent from Chapel Hill to the Raleigh *Observer* says:

I am deeply interested for the success of that "nursery of great men," the University, and also for the advancement of the young men of our State for the attainment of knowledge. I fear it is not generally known that each county is entitled to one student *free of tuition and room rent*. I quote from page 18 of the catalogue of the University for 1877—'78:

"By section 3 of the Act of the General Assembly of February 11th, 1867, 'it shall be the privilege of the County Court (now County Commissioners) in each county in this State forever to select annually one native of the State, resident in said county, of good moral character and capacity for usefulness, without requisite means to defray the necessary expenses of education, who shall be admitted to any classes in the University for which he may be prepared, free of all charges for tuition and room rent, so that each county may always have one representative'"

Only sixteen young men availed themselves of this good offer at the last session. If one young man from each county had taken this offer the number of students would have been 234 instead of 160.

As you are friends of the people, I hope you will publish this, as it may reach some young man who has not seen the catalogue of 1877–'78. G.

Champion Mowers and Reapers in Asheville at Factory Prices.

GEISER SEPARATORS

On four months' time, or a very liberal discount for cash.

For any Farming Implement, call on **W. S. BARNETT,** at the Furniture and Picture Store. my 9

See Doherty's new advertisement. He will rent, sell or repair sewing machines, and keeps on hand everything wanted by sportsmen. He pays the highest cash prices for old gold, silver, copper, brass and lead.

Mr. A. E. Clark having established a Packing Machine at the Hazlegreen (Patterson's) Mills, he desires that all parties carrying wheat to these mills have their sacks made out of yard-wide cloth, one yard and four inches making a sack. See advertisement.

Col. Polk addressed the farmers at the Courthouse in this place on Saturday last, and on Monday at Hendersonville. On Tuesday he, accompanied by his daughters who have been in Asheville during his tour through the West, left for the Eastern side of the Blue Ridge.

The Charlotte *Observer*, speaking of Messrs. Dawson & Co., Real Estate Agents, whose advertisement appears in another column, says they have established a first-class agency in Charlotte and have already done much towards inducing a valuable class of people to locate in the central and western portions of North Carolina and upper South Carolina, all of whom seem to be well satisfied with their new homes.

PROF. DENCK.—This wonderful genius, one of the best pianists and improvisatores in this country, gave a performance at the Court House on last Thursday night, which was highly appreciated by his audience. For delicacy and sweetness of touch, together with power and volume of music, we have never seen him surpassed, while his powers of improvisation are truly wonderful. Prof. D. has spent much of his life with the best musicians of the world, and plays with an ease, entirely from memory, that commands the admiration of all who hear him. We would be pleased to have him give another concert in this place this season.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Dr. W. L. Love offers for sale his handsome residence and property in the town of Franklin, Macon county. All the improvements are new, in first-class condition, and situated on the main street, is one of the best pieces of property in that section. A bargain is offered somebody.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE

Insurance Company.

E. J. ASTON, Agent, Asheville, N. C.

fe 7-3m

LOCAL.

Schedule of Arrivals and Departures of Mails.

ARRIVALS.

From Henry's daily except Mon'ys at 11 p. m.
" Warm Springs do. do. do. at 9 p. m.
" Waynesville do. do. do. at 7 p. m.
" Rutherford do. do. Sundays at 6 p. m.
" Greenville, S. C., do. do. do. at 1 p. m.
" Weaverville, do. do. do. at 8 a. m.
" Burnsville Tuesdays and Fridays at 6 p. m.
" Brevard Mondays and Fridays at 8 a. m.
" Liecester Mondays and Thursdays at 12 m.

DEPARTURES.

Henry's, 11 a m., daily, except Saturdays
Warm Springs, 7 a. m., daily except Sundays.
Greenville, S. C., 1 p. m., " " "
Waynesville, 8 a. m., " " "
Rutherford, 6 a. m., " " "
Weaverville, 10 a. m., " " "
Brevard, 1 p. m., Mondays and Thursdays.
Liecester, " " "

All mails close FINALLY one half hour before schedule time for departure.

POST OFFICE HOURS.

General delivery will be open from 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Money Order and Register business transacted from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., and at no other time; nor will any business be done in this department of the office on Sunday. General delivery will be open on Sunday from 9 to 10 a. m. These rules will be strictly complied with.

J. A. FAGG, P. M.

July 25, 1878.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—My new residence on Patton Avenue, containing eleven rooms. Apply to me at the Bank Hotel.

4w J. L. SMATHERS.

Miss Fannie Buxton's school will reopen on the 6th of September.

People are still pouring into our city daily.

A few boarders can be accommodated at Mrs. S. M. Banks', on Beaver Dam street.

The camp meeting at Weaverville last Saturday and Sunday was well attended.

The camp-meeting at Hominy Camp Grounds will commence on Thursday of next week.

Hendersonville is lively with summer visitors. The drives around the place are the most beautiful in the State.

Our young townsman, A. T. Davidson, Jr., left Tuesday for Chapel Hill, for the purpose of entering the University at the opening of the fall session.

A bowling alley has been attached to the Swannanoa Hotel for the accommodation of the guests and the public, both

HON. R. H. CANNON, Ex-Judge Supe'r Court. GEN. E. R. HAMTON, Ex-Clerk U. S. Courts.

CANNON & HAMPTON,

Attorneys at Law,

Webster, - - - N. C.

ASHEVILLE CITIZEN

THURSDAY, July 4, 1878.

LOCAL.

BOARDING HOUSE.—¼ mile west of the Courthouse, on Patton Avenue. Situation is high and dry, with a sunset view equal to that from the surrounding peaks. In fare and attention we purpose to give satisfaction.

W. S. BARNETT, Proprietor.

Asheville is rapidly filling up with summer visitors.

The new Swannanoa Hotel will be ready soon. It will be splendid.

We received a call yesterday from Prof. S. F. Venable, who has arrived in town preparatory to commencing his Classical and English School for Boys on the 11th inst.

THE EXAMINATION of the Colored Mission School, of this place, will be held to-morrow (Friday) afternoon at 2 o'clock. The public is invited.

Prof Caro gave one of his ventriloquial and slight-hand entertainments, and all were highly pleased. Go and see him this (Wednesday) night, July 3.

Our friend Jake Hallyburton of Burke has been nominated for Treasurer of said county. If there be any office Jake should want, we know of no man in the State more eminently deserving.

Gen. T. L. Clingman arrived Thursday night for a season. He looks as well and is in as good spirits as an old bachelor ought to. He thinks the "telephone man" of the Raleigh *News* "is a fool."

We invite special attention to the advertisement elsewhere of St. Mary's Institute, at Raleigh, N. C. This female school has few equals and no superiors in the South.

The Baptist Choir of this place, assisted by other talent in the city, propose giving a musical entertainment some time in the early part of August, the proceeds to be devoted to the purchase of certain furniture needed in the church.

Messrs. Penniman Brothers & Pulliam, successors to DeVault, Pulliam & Co., are greatly enlarging their stock of hardware, etc. The Messrs. Penniman are young gentleman from New York, have been raised in the hardware business, and know what they are about. We welcome them to our city, and trust they may realize their brightest hopes.

The first load of peaches came in town yesterday.

NORTH CAROLINA TOBACCOS AT PARIS.—From a correspondent in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, dated Paris, May 24, we extract the following as to the display of tobaccos at the Exposition there: The Shelton Tobacco Curing Company, of Asheville, N. C., make a large showing of North Carolina tobacco in leaf. A display of smoking tobacco from North Carolina leaf is made by the Hillsboro N. C. Company, the brand being "Old North State Smoking Tobacco," and Jas. Y. Whitted, of Hillsboro, also shows some leaf tobacco which he has named "Harry Lee."

See description of Virginia Caverns pp 49-50

BALD LUMBERING AGAIN—A NEW CAVE DISCOVERED.—Our special correspondent on the spot telegraphs us

BALD MOUNTAIN UNDER SCIENTIFIC LIGHT.—Prof. Kerr, who recently visited Bald Mountain, says that the disturbances there four years ago were due to the forces which first formed the mountain chains, and have continued operative ever since—that is to say, the lateral continental pressure from the Atlantic inward. This pressure is caused by the gradual cooling and consequent shrinking of the earth's crust. This pressure is crowding the rocks back upon each other and uplifting them, subjecting them to enormous strain. When the pressure reaches the point of fracture, the rocks give way and there is a grinding and sliding of the rocks, with an accompanying perturbation, tremulation and noise. The conditions of a volcano do not and never have existed. The late phenomena, however, are probably due mainly or wholly to the mere action of gravitation in connection with the ordinary process of disintegration of the rocks, which in that particular locality is accelerated by the numerous jointings which may be observed traversing the faces of the cliff.

A GOOD CONTRIBUTION.—The Episcopal congregation, last Sabbath, contributed $99.00 for the yellow-fever sufferers. This, Trinity, church is ever alive to good works. The call of the suffering always touches a responsive chord in this little flock. The other congregations will doubtless follow this example; for, like their Episcopal brethren, they have never hesitated in helping the needy. God knows these times demand all the charity humanity is capable of.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.—At the commencement exercises at Davidson College last week we notice among the orators representing the different Societies the name of A. G. Buckner from the Philanthropic, from this place; his subject being "A Heroine of the French Revolution." Among the graduates were George F. Robertson, son Capt. H. G. Robertson, of Asheville. He chose as a subject for his graduating address "Music as a Fine Art." The occasion passed off most pleasantly, and the speeches of the young men are highly complimented.

PERSONAL.—Col. W. L. Saunders, of the Raleigh *Observer*, spent some days in our town last week, enroute from the Warm Springs, where he has been spending some weeks, to his home. While here, he was the guest of Capt. R. B. Johnston.

Mr. T. H. Gatlin, one of the best and most successful merchants of the State, resident of Tarboro, and family have arrived for a summer in the mountains, and are stopping with Mr. W. S. Barnett.

Mr. E. H. Pogue, of Hillsboro, and son, have pleased us with a call. Mr. Pogue, Jr., will summer it in Asheville, at the Sanitarium.

A SUMMER'S HOME.

ALEXANDER'S HOTEL,
French Broad,
Buncombe County, N. C.

Having leased this well-known and established hotel on the beautiful and romantic French Broad River, ten miles north of Asheville, on the direct road to the Warm Springs, I would most respectfully announce to the traveling public and to those who desire a pleasant summer season, by the month, week or day, to come to French Broad and see and enjoy the fruits of rural felicity.

The line of travel is romantic and pleasant, and the splendid four-horse stage line, run by those accommodating gentlemen, Messrs. Weddin & Bailey, of Asheville, I assure polite and comfortable transportation to Asheville, and thence to French Broad, where the string of the latch hangeth out.

Welcome all to Buncombe Hall.

tf JAS. C. BAIRD.

Visitors still coming in by scores, and there is room for all.

WESTERN CAROLINA.

Buncombe County — A Prosperous Section — Commissioner Polk's Campaign.

[Special Correspondence of the Raleigh News.]

ASHEVILLE, Aug. 26, 1878.

Buncombe county was formed in 1791, from Burke and Rutherford counties, and derives its name from Col. Edward Buncombe, of Tyrrell county. He was Colonel of the Fifth Regiment raised by North Carolina for the Continental army. He was a native of the West India Islands. The population of the county in 1870 was 16,000, but it has greatly increased since that time, and is supposed now to be twenty thousand. It is one of the largest counties in the State, having an area of one thousand square miles. There are few counties in the State that have furnished so many illustrious men to adorn the history of the country, national as well as State. Amongst them our beloved Vance, Swain, Clingman, Merrimon, and Gen Vance. The forum, bench and bar have all been ably represented by men who hailed from Buncombe. She has furnished two Governors to North Carolina,—Swain and Vance,—three U. S. Senators, several Congressmen and two Judges. The bar is ably represented, and one of its members would probably now be occupying one of the highest judicial positions in the gift of the people, if his utter aversion to public life, and his positive injunction to his friends not to use his name in connection with the judgship, and his refusal to serve if elected, had not prevented.

There are in the county fifty-five churches, — twenty-three Methodist, twenty-one Baptist, four Episcopal, four Presbyterian, two Christian, and one Roman Catholic, — sixty schools, forty-six grain mills, forty-four saw mills run by water, three saw and one grain run by steam, one iron foundry, one furniture factory, five tanneries, one wool factory, one carding machine, and one cotton factory running two hundred and ten spindles, built in 1875, with a capacity of one hundred yards of cloth and one hundred pounds of yarn per day. The products of this factory — jeans, satinets, linseys and yarns — are first-class goods.

The county abounds in minerals and sulphur springs; magnificent timbers, consisting of oak, pine, walnut, poplar, white pine, hickory and chestnut; marble, granite, soapstone, sandstone and mill-stone. The surface of the country is mountainous, traversed by streams abounding in fish, and its valleys and gorges and hills are very fertile, producing large yields of corn, rye, tobacco, grass and fruits of all kinds, which have taken the first premium offered by pomologists at the Centennial, at the National Exhibition last year at Baltimore, and at all other points where exhibited by that enterprising fruit-grower Nat Atkinson.

ASHEVILLE CITIZEN

THURSDAY, Sept. 5, 1878.

ASHEVILLE, THE COUNTY SEAT,

Has a hopeful future. With a population of twenty-five hundred and rapidly increasing, with two railroads approaching completion, and two others projected, with telegraph communication with the outer world, with good mail facilities, with a climate unsurpassed, and last but not least the character and enterprise of her hospitable people, she will in the near future step to the front in population and wealth, and take rank among the first cities in North Carolina. She can now boast of having the finest Court House in the State. It was built in 1876, at a cost of thirty-five thousand dollars. It is a three-story brick building, and will compare favorably with similar buildings in cities of fifty thousand inhabitants.

THE OLD NEWTON ACADEMY,

Established seventy-five years ago, at which were educated Governors Swain and Vance, the Merrimons, Ex-Governor Perry of South Carolina, and many distinguished men of the South, owing to litigation, is in bad repair and unoccupied. As soon as the result of the litigation is reached, it will be refitted and again occupied as an academy.

Asheville furnishes three publications. The *Citizen*, edited by R. M. Furman and Jordan Stone. Under the able management of these gentlemen this paper is doing a good work throughout the Southwest, having a large and increasing circulation. The friends of Mr. Stone, the founder of the *News*, than whom there is not a better newspaper man in the State, will be pleased to learn that he is doing well in Asheville. Mr. Furman, it will be remembered, was clerk of the Senate last term. His friends of the West will again offer his name for re-election, and he will receive the unanimous vote of the West for that position.

Gen. Gorman, formerly of Raleigh, is editing the *Pioneer*, a republican paper.

The *Baptist Gleaner*, the organ of our Baptist brethren of the West, is an able monthly and well edited.

MADISON TOBACCO STATISTICS.—Our good friend J. J. Gudger, Esq., who is the efficient county correspondent for the Agricultural Department, kindly writes us under recent date that, according to official statistics furnished him by the various shippers and railroad agents, the tobacco crop of Madison last year was over 520,000 pounds; and the average price obtained was eleven cents. So our Madison friends realized on last year's tobacco crop some $60,000. Three or four years ago no tobacco scarcely was raised in this little county. In a few years more it would not surprise us to see its crop rated at millions of pounds, if not millions of dollars. We hope so.

Macon County Items.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Messrs. Editors:—There is a steady sobriety in business affairs in this county that is noticeable. There is not a man in the county with "wildcat" proclivities. No air-castle builders live in Macon. Debts are contracted to be paid, and are paid, both at home and abroad. It has been a long while since one of our citizens was sued in the Superior Court for debt. The Sheriff has but one execution in his hands for over $100 and that is for costs in a land suit. Taxes were all quietly paid.

Our State and county tax for this year is fixed at 94 cents on the $100. This will put Macon entirely out of debt. But there is one thing about this levy I do not like. It presumably puts nearly 56 cents on the $100 for county purposes. This does us injustice. Our property is assessed at very little, if any, over half its real worth, at a cash price. It makes us look poor, indeed. Double our aggregate and then you will not have the value of our property. This would give us a better show in the eyes of strangers, and place our tax at 28 cents instead of 56 cents. The same valuation carried throughout the State would give us less than 20 cents for all State purposes. To say the value of all the property in the State is only one hundred and twenty-five millions is a shame, when three hundred millions would not cover it. But, says one, the *equation* of property and poll makes a low valuation necessary. This reasoning is fallacious and hateful.

Mica mining has been very quiet for sometime, but now shows much activity. Corundum has a first rate foreshadowing just now. Never so good before. Dr. Love has recently sold to a Massachusetts Company the "Jenks Mine" at private figures, — some say $7000, — and the parties are at work. It is said valuable machinery will soon be put up at or near this mine, and that it is to be a corundum centre for manufacturing all the corundum mined in this section. One-Two-Three believes this.

Iron and copper, so very abundant and pure in Macon and Jackson, must await for the railroads.

Verd-Antique is a new discovery. Mr. Hiram Crisp is the discoverer. This man has a capacity for reading rocks that is really wonderful. He is uneducated, but his judgment of minerals, which is rarely if ever at fault, will astonish you. Recently he named some minerals he never saw before. You ask how he did it? That is your question. I can't answer it, nor do I think he can.

Crops are much improved by recent rains, but will fall below our average.

Some old corn, wheat and bacon in the country.

Yours truly,

ONE-TWO-THREE.

Fugitives from the yellow fever sections still pouring in at the Warm Springs.

ASHEVILLE.

Its Advantages, Attractions and Prospects.

In continuation of our interview with the business community of Asheville, in order to ascertain its past and present, and to obtain an idea of the probable future of the place, we called upon

E. J. ASTON, ESQ.,

Real Estate and Insurance Agent, and held the following conversation with him: "Mr. Aston, you have been for many years identified with Asheville and her interests, you will please pardon the liberty of our asking your ideas of the growth and prospects of the place?"

"Familiar with Buncombe and Asheville since 1852, long before the city had assumed its present pretensions or proportions, I decided in January, 1856, to settle here; and for twenty-two years have feebly but faithfully endeavored to promote every measure or project which promised to advance the material prosperity of our people. The growth of Asheville has been at times rapid, at others gradual, but much retarded during the whole time by various causes, chief among which has been the high prices at which lots and lands have been held, as compared with prices around towns of equal advantages elsewhere. Another great drawback has been our inaccessibility. In these days of telegraphs, railroads and rapid transit, immigrants will not settle beyond easy reach of the great political and commercial centres; and it is idle to talk to an Eastern or Northern person about locating where he is confined to a local market for the sale of his wares or productions.

"Our people in town and county do not properly appreciate the importance of building up a large town here. It is a well-established fact that a *home market* for the productions of any section is to be preferred to the uncertainty of a distant one. Every family settled in the town, and every visitor, tourist and invalid sojourning temporarily among us, adds a certain amount to the material prosperity of the producers of the country; hence our people ought to devise and encourage everything calculated to induce those classes to come among us and to make it pleasant for them when they do come.

"I am not one of those who fancy that Asheville will be a great commercial point, but the next ten years will add greatly to her importance as a town and immensely to the prosperity of the country round about.

"We have undoubtedly the best climate in America, and it is beginning to be well known; but there is great need of more advertising yet. It is no exaggeration to say that in the past ten years I have written replies to ten thousand correspondents, making special enquiries about this section, besides sending thousands of newspapers, pamphlets, circulars, etc. But still they come. One letter induces others, and all help in some way to keep Buncombe before the people. Yesterday a gentleman from another State put in his first appearance, induced by a letter he received from me seven years ago. Hundreds come and look, and go elsewhere; some for one reason, some for another; others postpone their coming till another day. But the day is coming, and not far distant, when the population of both town and county will be tenfold what it now is, and the productions of all the region round about will be proportionately increased — when it shall be read and known, throughout all this broad land, that Buncombe is the 'promised land,' where all such as would live happy and contented, and comparatively free from all the 'ills that flesh is heir to,' — will seek homes, either permanent or temporary, to the accomplishment of this end. While I have great faith in the climate, water, air, and all natural elements. I have none the less confidence in postage-stamps and printers' ink."

"What do Eastern and Northern people think of this region as an agricultural district," we asked.

"They are generally well impressed with and esteem it a fine region for stock raising, wool growing, fruit culture, etc., etc. But the great objection is our enormous rates of freight on agricultural products of the country. They argue that they can produce the same articles in Missouri, Illinois, Michigan, and elsewhere in the West, and transport it to Wilmington, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta, for less than our railroads will carry our products; but the time will soon come when our railroad managers cannot shut their eyes to the fact; that it is their interest to figure on something else besides their salaries; and those who are not in their dotage will yet discover that it is better to carry the products of the interior to a market for half their present rates than to run their cars half full at higher rates. In short, whenever our great men learn what every child North and West has long since learned — that it is better to carry a bag of flour, a barrel of onions, a crate of cabbage or a barrel of apples, from Henry or Saluda to Washington or Charleston for twenty cents than not at all,— they will have done themselves a great service and given another impetus to the general prosperity of this country, for which they will have their reward."

A half-hour's talk with Mr. J. L. Pleasant, of the enterprising firm of

PLEASANT, ALLEN, MILLIS AND CO.,

gave us an insight into the manner in which that house has so thoroughly established itself in the last eighteen months, and has contributed to no small extent in bringing to Asheville that trade of which she can now so justly boast. From Mr. P. we obtained, in substance, the following facts:

In the winter of 1875-'76, Mr. Pleasant moved to Asheville with his family, on account of the healthy locality of the place. After spending twelve months in quietly studying the business of Asheville, and the advantages offered to trade in the transmontane sections, he determined, in January, 1877, to venture in business here, having had 24 years experience in merchandising and being still connected with a large and flourishing house at High Point in this State.

At this time he found the business done in Asheville confined principally to the county of Buncombe, with a scattering trade from the counties of Haywood, Madison and Henderson. In March, Mr. P. doubled his capital stock, and, by offering inducements, and liberal advertising, his trade commenced rapidly increasing and extending itself, stretching out into the counties of Haywood, Jackson, Rutherford, Henderson, Transylvania, Polk, Madison, Yancey, Mitchell, and a sprinkling from East Tennessee, this improvement being felt to a greater or less extent throughout our whole community.

In the fall Mr. P. doubled his capital stock of the spring, with a decided steady improvement in business, and a more solid foundation being daily obtained in the counties named. Mr. P. attributed this increased trade principally to the regulation of prices, both as to produce and merchandise, making Asheville a successful competitor against the markets of Knoxville, Tenn., and Greenville and Spartanburg, S. C., which places had hitherto drawn the trade that was now turned to Asheville—the former fluctuation of prices having driven this trade from our doors.

In January of the present year this firm again added still more largely to their stock, and the business of the year has fully justified this move, the trade from the sections named still growing stronger and stronger, until Knoxville, Greenville and Spartanburg have commenced to look with envious eyes upon Asheville. This fall Mr. P.'s firm is carrying a larger stock than ever before, while prices of goods are cheaper than Mr. P. has ever known in his experience of 25 years.

Mr. Pleasant's first object in moving to Asheville was his health, and now that he intends making it his future home, his every effort will be given to assist in building up the trade of the place, and he feels, and justly so, that he has contributed not little to this end already. To back him in his efforts here, his firm have behind them an extensive and lucrative business at High Point, the two houses buying over $200,000 worth of goods annually.

In January next they expect to enlarge their capital stock again.

In reply to a direct question what Mr. P. thought of the future of Asheville, he said, with proper management on the part of our merchants, with the exercise of a prudent and judicious course, a thorough regulation of prices of all kinds, added to the great attractions in the point of health afforded by our mountain climate, and the advantages that will necessarily follow the advent of railroads into our midst, Asheville would, at no distant day, become a city of no mean proportions.

GRAND CANON OF THE CATALOUCHE, WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

ROMANCE AND REALITY OF PASTORAL PROJECTS.

Practical Details of Pastoral Business in Different Lines—Meadow-Pasture—Range-Pasture—How Industries Should be Combined and the Business Undertaken—On the Way to Market with Cattle—Additional Testimony and Summary.

VII.

As anticipated in the last preceding article, it seems necessary, before leaving West Virginia for the great western plains or California, to give some details of the cattle-grazing business as pursued here, which is on a plan differing considerably from that in more remote pastures. I have before suggested how my information was gathered: studying the subject from graziers and drovers at the fireside, out on the pastures or ranges, and following in the saddle the droves from "pick-up" to market. What I learned then has since been added to, confirmed or corrected by valuable correspondence with friends who are now pursuing the pastoral business in the country written of.

When we recall the figures, that of 16,640,000 acres in the state about 14,000,000 are unimproved and nearly 10,000,000 in native forest, we find it difficult to think of West Virginia as a pastoral state, so greatly does the nature of its surface differ from that of Texas or the Great Plains. For this very reason the grazing business is followed by methods much at variance with what is commonly conceived of cattle pasture either in a country of fields or prairies.

The immigrant grazier, though he may have a respectable capital, will scarcely go into Greenbriar or Monroe county—those two the most populous of the hilly regions—because the conditions of high-held land and thicker settlement are disadvantages, and railroad facilities, when his stock can transport itself, are not necessary. But he will probably find his field in Nicholas, Pocahontas, Fayette or some other of the wilder counties. On some of the farms about Lewisburg one may see sod nearly one hundred years old, yet close and luxuriant. This has been mowed by successive generations without apparent injury; indeed, many assert, with constant improvement. Such excellence is of course rare, but the sight of these best pastures suggests tempting speculations on the possibilities of the region if managed with intelligence and economy. These farm-pastures, if I may so designate them for contrast with other feeding-grounds where man has done but little clearing, sowing or fencing, are the properties of the smallest class of cattle-growers—a class composed of comparatively few individuals who, owning large bodies of fairly-ordered land, principally in pasture and meadow, keep all ages and sell fat beeves. They mow reserved meadows, store hay and raise corn and roots, thus enabling themselves to winter hundreds of stock. Having capital, they can await the growth of their stock. But this class, the aristocracy of West Virginia graziers, are not numerous. The majority of the cattle-growers are men of small capital, who, owning a few hundred acres of land, keep a few cattle, and, by the aid of the range, increase their stock to a number that will bring them a handsome profit. Their pasture is the range, their meadow the "bottom" of the creek or river, their barn the shelter of the forest. Their cattle are bred from the native stock, with a cross of Durham or Devon, and are of a hardy, rustic appearance. Their owners are generally farmers, who, with the help of their sons, do the herding, and who, in the intervals of their other work, ride the range to look after their stock. Their farms are small, their fields few, their fences poor, their houses rude, their barns primitive, their implements simple, their methods old-fashioned, their habits frugal, their lives laborious, their profits small, their independence great.

Such is the class of men who, in the mountain counties, are the cattle-growers. Their business is not a specialty, but is combined with other industries. Their farms are not large enough to keep their stock, and they must have the range. Their fields are not large enough to produce the hay and corn they require, and they must have the meadow. Their barns are not large enough to shelter their stock, and they must have the forest. Their capital is not large enough to buy their stock, and they must breed it. Their profits are not large enough to buy their supplies, and they must raise them. Their labor is not enough to do their work, and they must have their sons. Their lives are not long enough to see their profits, and they must have their children's. Their children are not enough to help them, and they must have their neighbors'. Their neighbors are not enough to help them, and they must have their wives'. Their wives are not enough to help them, and they must have their daughters'. 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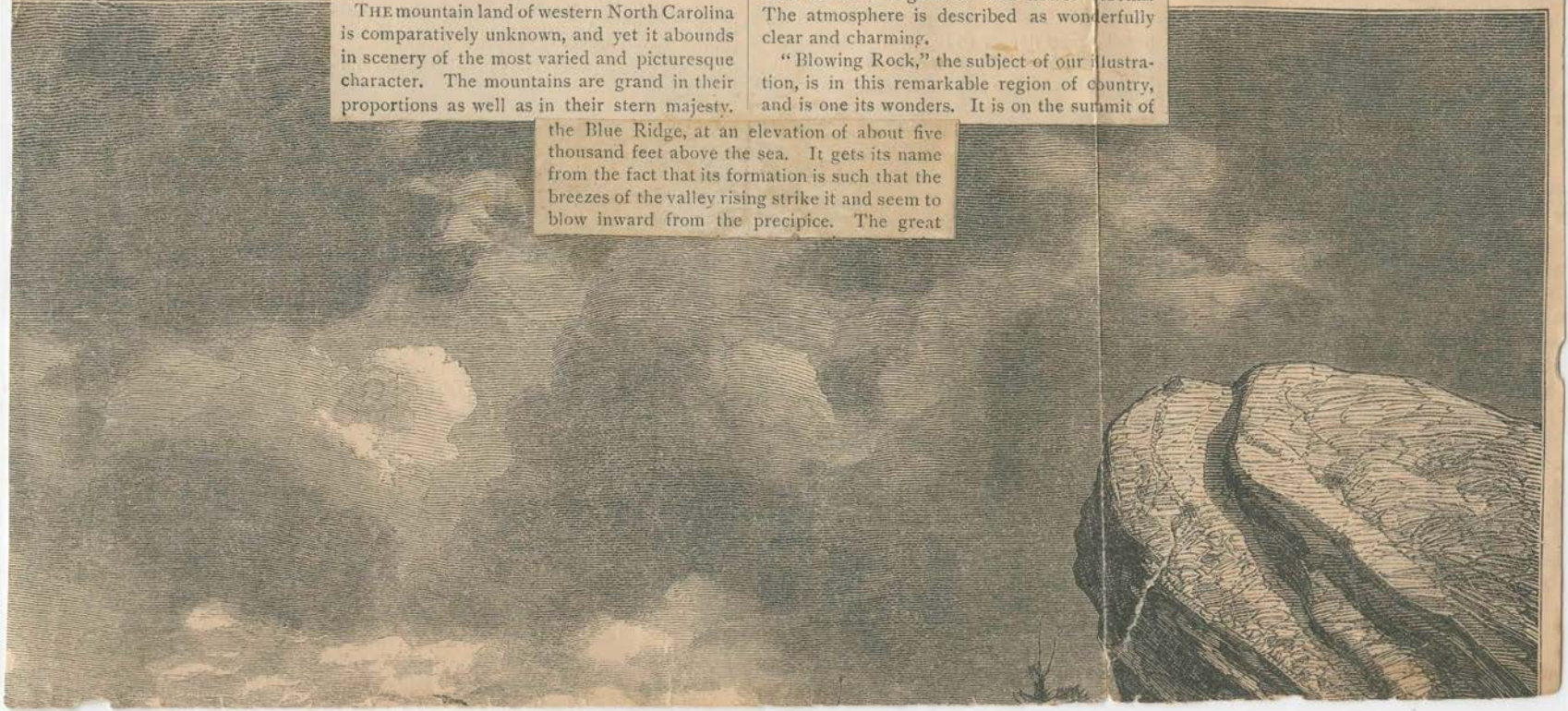
Blowing Rock.

THE mountain land of western North Carolina is comparatively unknown, and yet it abounds in scenery of the most varied and picturesque character. The mountains are grand in their proportions as well as in their stern majesty. The intervening valleys are lovely in the richness of their vegetation and flower blooms. The atmosphere is described as wonderfully clear and charming.

"Blowing Rock," the subject of our illustration, is in this remarkable region of country, and is one its wonders. It is on the summit of the Blue Ridge, at an elevation of about five thousand feet above the sea. It gets its name from the fact that its formation is such that the breezes of the valley rising strike it and seem to blow inward from the precipice. The great



ziers, cannot compete with the grazier lords of Kentucky either in the land pastured, the capital invested, the system followed or the beeves produced. Fine as are the grasses, they do not equal the perfection of Kentucky blue-grass in its native soil, intelligently fostered; the farm building and fencing are far behind those of Kentucky, and there is a want of thrift and enterprise shown in the appearance of owners, estates and stock.

It is not in this line of business that our young gentleman emigrant will begin; if and when the modern Esau from New York or Boston comes to this degree of pastoral landed estate he will bring to it the intelligent energy that shall stir the sleepy habits of Rip Van Winkle West Virginia and make it push the kindred industry of Kentucky very sharply. The ravages of war burning over this southern state did something to start from the roots a new and livelier growth, and now in the tracks of peace must come the fertilizers and cultivators of busier practices and new blood to secure harvests far eclipsing the past days of rude plenty, the loss of which her sons now bewail.

Our young men going into Virginia will begin, if they are wise and have not too much capital, in another line of pastoral effort—one quite independent of farming and that can be undertaken indeed without at first any purchase of land; I mean ranging. This I esteem not only the most profitable line of pioneer business now to be followed in West Virginia, but the best school and experience at least cost for the after larger and more established industry of complete grazing; I mean by that such as is conducted in all its branches of breeding, agriculture and beef fattening on the great Kentucky estates to-day. Both to begin right and for quickest profit I advocate the ranging business. In a few moments I shall explain just what this is. But though ranging may be conducted without owning land, it is far better, when a selection of country is made and a range secured, to purchase one or two hundred acres for a home and farm—that is, in time to be subdued to the best cultivation of both hay land and arable field for roots. On this your own possession—having made your selection with the view now to be filled—erect a steam gristmill and establish a well-stocked country store. Here are your strongholds from which you may venture with cattle and sheep. In Nicholas, Pocahontas, Fayette and half a dozen other counties, where are natural pasture soils producing the various grasses spontaneously wherever the sun and air can befriend them, there are also scores of opportunities for country stores—absolutely demanded by the situation and for the convenience of the people—but not in existence, or if in existence but miserably stocked and conducted, because of the lack of capital to start such business at all properly.

Now with store and mill to draw the neighboring population, you buy stock at current prices in trade; cattle singly, sheep in small lots; also grain of every description, hay, straw, etc., all needed to feed and keep your stock beyond what your at first unimproved pasture furnishes. You pay for these things in merchandise, and as your goods are on an average sold naturally at from forty to fifty per centum above wholesale purchase rates, you get stock, fodder, grain, etc., at a corresponding reduction from current rates. In the mean time you are ranging cattle and some sheep, and while the "chinks" are all filled, and one industry playing into the hands of another, you are bringing your land toward perfection and perhaps discovering opportunities of increasing advantageously its extent.

Ranging proper is the keeping of stock for a limited time in the woods or on what is called "hacking."

Range or "browse" is what the forest pastures furnish—patches of pasture, even often strong with blue grass, peavine and various esculent sprouts and shrubs. This wild pasture is available from the 20th of April until frost. Range will even fatten cattle and makes delicious mutton, but its best effect is that of growing large frames and keeping cattle in hardy, healthy condition. The ranges keep a large part of the yearlings and two-year-olds of the country at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents to two dollars a head for the season; the ranger is responsible for care, salting, etc., indeed for everything except accident; he fetches the cattle from and returns them to their owner. This stock will cost on the range, about the last of April, from $15 to $20 if you had to pick them up to order through an agent and that near the White Sulphur Springs. At remote points and brought in as opportunity offered at the store, the cost should be one-fourth less. Such cattle ranged or browsed—this slight modification I shall in a moment explain—sell for $5 or $8 more a head than field-pastured animals, for although a two-year-old on range weighs only from seven hundred to eight hundred in the fall—two to three hundred less than the same class of steer pastured all summer—he will stand the winter better and will weigh fully as much as the steer next spring. Browse is the additional chopping down of maple, birch and linden trees, that the cattle may feed on the boughs, and even get what nourishment may be found in acorns and nuts, thus saving hay through the early part of winter.

A "hacking" is where the first clearing of land is made by girdling or "deadening" the trees—except the ash and chestnut reserved for splitting into rails—and the cutting and burning of the brush. Thus far the work costs, if done by contract, $1 an acre. A log and brush fence is laid up at the same time. In this hacking the young stock subdue the sprouts and vines and tramp the young sod, in which timothy, clover and other grass seeds have been sown. This first work of clearing is advanced in three or four years by the falling of the dead trees and their burning, the stumps being left to rot out. And so proceeds the gradual conversion from forest to meadow, without ploughing, while cattle and sheep get at least seven months' wholesome feed, and pay in part by the manure left. These ranged cattle should sell in October for from $27 to $29. Their cost and expenses I have given, to which if prudence adds ten per centum and discounts, the selling rate at the same per centum, we have still a profit of from twenty to twenty-five per centum, so far as the testimony of the graziers themselves and my friends pens and ink prove it.

A frank, sturdy drover and his two aids sheltered themselves one night in Greenbriar under the same hospitable roof that welcomed me. We had much pleasant chat that frosty October night around our host's cheery wood fire, and in the morning I set out in the drover's company for the day's drive east. The drove numbered two hundred three-year-old steers, sleek, healthy animals, averaging thirteen hundred pounds. They cost, the drover said, $7,000. He had picked them up from range graziers and was taking them to sell to Maryland, Delaware and old Virginia beef feeders, who would finish them off as four-year-olds.

My companion thought that the best lands in that country fattened a two-year-old steer on two acres, but that on the average land it required three or four acres. The inferior wood pasture was used for keeping stock cattle, not for fattening beeves. The best lands kept in that way twenty-five per centum more stock than they would fatten, and average lands carried thirty-three per centum more. The coarser grasses of the inferior land are not eaten so eagerly and are thus divided among a greater number, and also because the coarser grasses remain nutritious despite the early frosts. He thought the range men should make the most money, and said they would certainly do so if they only had providence enough to provide shed room, hay, and a little grain to carry

"For the people in this neighborhood I can s... a very good word. During the one year of my residence I have never seen a man under the influence of liquor, and I found all, without exception, well disposed toward northerners, and, although rather sharp on a trade, not, on the whole, inclined to take an unfair advantage of a stranger's ignorance. The climate here through the winter averages about as on the Greenbriar Meadows, but we have more snow. In summer it is much cooler than at the White Sulphur Springs. We are by actual measurement 3,200 feet above tide-water. Building lumber is $10 per thousand feet. Carpenters get $1 per day and board; common laborers, 50 cents. House servants get from $4 to $6 per month, and are good enough, but hard to keep. Butter is from 10 to 17 cents; eggs, 7 to 15 cents; corn, 50 cents; oats, 25 cents; beef, 5 to 6 cents; the same for mutton and venison; spring chickens, $1 25 per dozen.

"My wife is charmed with the life. The only two deprivations we feel are want of society and the communication with old friends at the North. Its pleasures are all the sports incidental to country life, and unbounded health and vitality."

C. G.

Forests of N. C.

1858 Smithsonian Report — Dr Cooper —

"Dr Curtis says "In all the elements which render forest scenery attractive, no portion of the U.S. represents them in happier combination, in greater perfection, or in larger extent than the mountains of North Carolina" ——

Of species found in the U.S. east of the Rocky mountains here are:

Oaks	22	and 19 in N.C.
Pines	8	" 8 " "
Spruces	5	" 4 " "
Elms	5	" 3 " "
Walnuts	2	" 2 " "
Beeches	5	" 5 " "
Maples	5	" 5 " "
Hickories	8	" 6 " "
Magnolias	7	" 7 " "

More species of Oaks in N C than in all the states north and only one less than in all the southern states east of the Mississippi — Long leaf pine Juniper & Cypress are the bases of state industries. Extraordinary range of vegetable forms — White pine & Black spruce to the Magnolia & Palmetto — 2500 species of Flora 2500 of Fungi says Dr Curtiss — Wallace & Sons, Statesville sell nearly $50,000 pr annum of medicinal herbs & roots ——

Hops should be a staple in the mountains — Would probably Equal the English article, on account of copious rain fall & mild summer. ~~and~~ so long in duration — 100 varieties Native Grapes in the mountains including the "Catawba" — WOOD MANUFACTURES as on p 24 — also Gun Stocks Staves, and Wooden ware of every kind should be largely exported via Charleston ——

In a long article upon the management of forests the *Constitutionnel* adverts in complimentary terms to a report recently presented to the French Society of Agriculture, and containing a sort of *résumé* of the timber supply now existing in various parts of the world. According to this statement, which is drawn up by M. Barbié after several years of careful study, the state of the forests not only in Europe but in all countries is unsatisfactory in the extreme. One universal complaint is heard on all hands—that the stock is being rapidly exhausted, and that there is no economy or common prudence in the way of administering the public and private forests. The Swedish Government is beginning to be seriously alarmed at the export of timber from its territory, which is no longer limited to Europe, but has extended to such distant regions as Brazil, Australia, and the Cape of Good Hope. Denmark has discovered that two-thirds of its forests are lost; and Russia, having exhausted the forests in the neighbourhood of its large towns, is now compelled to go to a vast expense in transporting its supplies of wood from the interior. As for Finland, which was once so rich in pines, it is already beginning to be absolutely denuded, and that not so much in consequence of an actual exportation of timber as of the habit of setting fire to whole masses of trees in order to clear the ground for agricultural purposes. Fire is also a great destroyer of timber in Algeria and other parts of Africa, but in this case not artificial but accidental conflagrations must be held to blame. In Austria the young plants are destroyed by the cattle, whilst the old ones are cut down remorselessly; and in most parts of America the sole idea of a forest is that of an inexhaustible mine of wealth. Germany is without doubt the country where most common sense has been applied to the use and preservation of the forests, and the French *savant* calls for a more severe application of forest laws to France, where he maintains that with proper management there might be plenty of timber left for the public use.

LONDON "GLOBE"

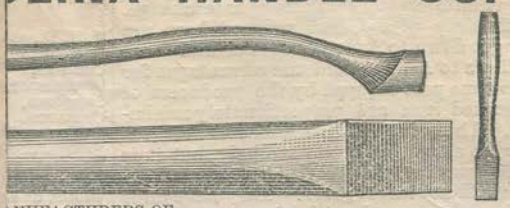
May 9. 1879.

An English Market for Our Woods

WASHINGTON, January 3.—The United States consul at Bradford, in his despatch to the Department of State of the 13th ultimo, refers to the subject of trade between England and the United States, and suggests that the choice woods of America might be disposed of in England to a much greater extent than at present, if energetic steps were taken to introduce them. Black walnut is seldom if ever seen in furniture or house furnishing. Hickory is imported in the form of carriage spokes and hubs, but the equally desirable ash and second growth of white oak are but little used, and, in short, the great variety of wooden household articles which are so common in this country, and which are classed under the general head of "woodenware," are but little known in Great Britain, and it is thought that a trade could be advantageously established in these articles. N.Y. Evening Post 1877.

— Hardwoods & waterpower everywhere in Vermont

EY & HANKS,
PROPRIETORS OF
OLINA HANDLE CO.



NUFACTURERS OF
and Spokes,
s Street, - - - NEW YORK.
OMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Eastlake Furniture

Wood Tapestry Parquetry & Wainscoating

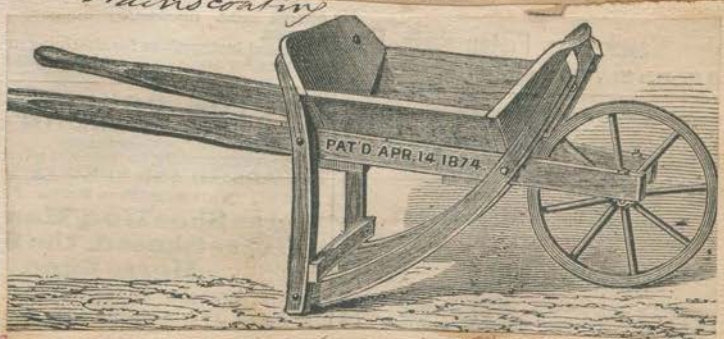
WRITE TO NISSEN WAGON MANUFACTURING COM'Y,

SALEM, N. C.,

FOR PRICES, OR

Wagons, Drays and

The consumption of lumber in this country is enormous, altogether beyond what is generally supposed. The annual demand for ties and sleepers of our 90,000 miles of railway is estimated to be 40,000,000 square feet, and to inclose the roads would require 180,000 miles of fence. We have 75,000 miles of telegraph wire to put up, for which 800,000 trees are needed, while repairs would need near 300,000 more trees a year. The common lucifer match uses up 300,000 cubic feet of the finest pine annually. The bricks baked every year require 3,000,000 cords of wood, which would be all that 50,000 acres of average timber-land would contain. Shoe-pegs exhaust annually 100,000 cords of wood; lasts and boot-trees some 500,000 cord of beech, birch, and maple, and about as much more is required for the stock of planes and other tools. The packing-boxes made in the United States in 1874 cost $12,000,000, and the lumber manufactured into wagons, agricultural implements, &c., was worth over $100,000,000. An immense quantity of lumber is employed for fences of houses and farms, though these may decrease with time, as hedges are likely, to a great extent, to take their place. Our consumption of lumber increases steadily, and so do our foreign shipments, our exports of pine, maple, walnut, and oak being very large. Immense as our resources are, the supply must, ere long, be exhausted.



HUNDLEY & HANKS,

PROPRIETORS OF

NORTH CAROLINA HANDLE CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Handles and Spokes,

79 Reade Street and 97 Chambers Street, - - - NEW YORK.

HARDWARE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Furniture Manufacturing Company,

OLD FORT, N. C.,

W. J. CALAIS, Sup'ndent,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Walnut Chamber Suits, Wardrobes, Dressing Cases, Bureaus, Washstands, Dining, Extension, Office and Saloon Tables, Book-Shelves, Brackets, &c.

All of our own manufacture, including many new designs that cannot be equalled or fail to give satisfaction in finish

East lake Furniture

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Washington Post Feb 14/98

D.C. A Sensible Englishman.

Mr. James Philp, the proprietor of the new Cockburn Hotel, at Glasgow, Scotland, is in the city, taking a glance at the world's finest Capital. Mr. Philp is also combining business with pleasure, having purchased of a firm at Grand Rapids, Mich., all of the furniture for his new hotel of 150 rooms, buying it, as he says, much cheaper than he could have done in London, which, by the way, is a tribute to American thrift and industry. Mr. Philp is accompanied by his wife and sister, Miss Nellie Philp, both of whom are stopping with their cousin, Congressman Phillips, of Kansas.

Wood Tapestry Parquetry & Wainscoating

An English Market for Our Woods

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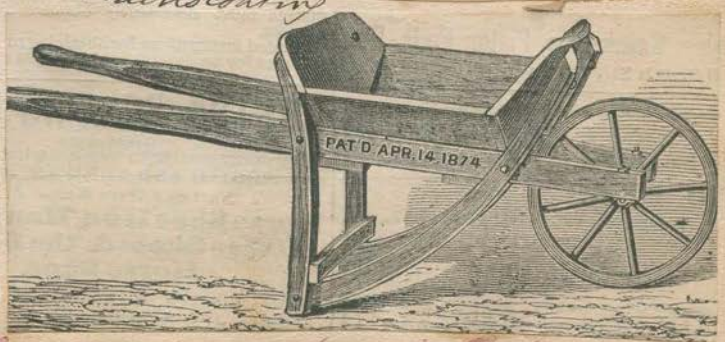
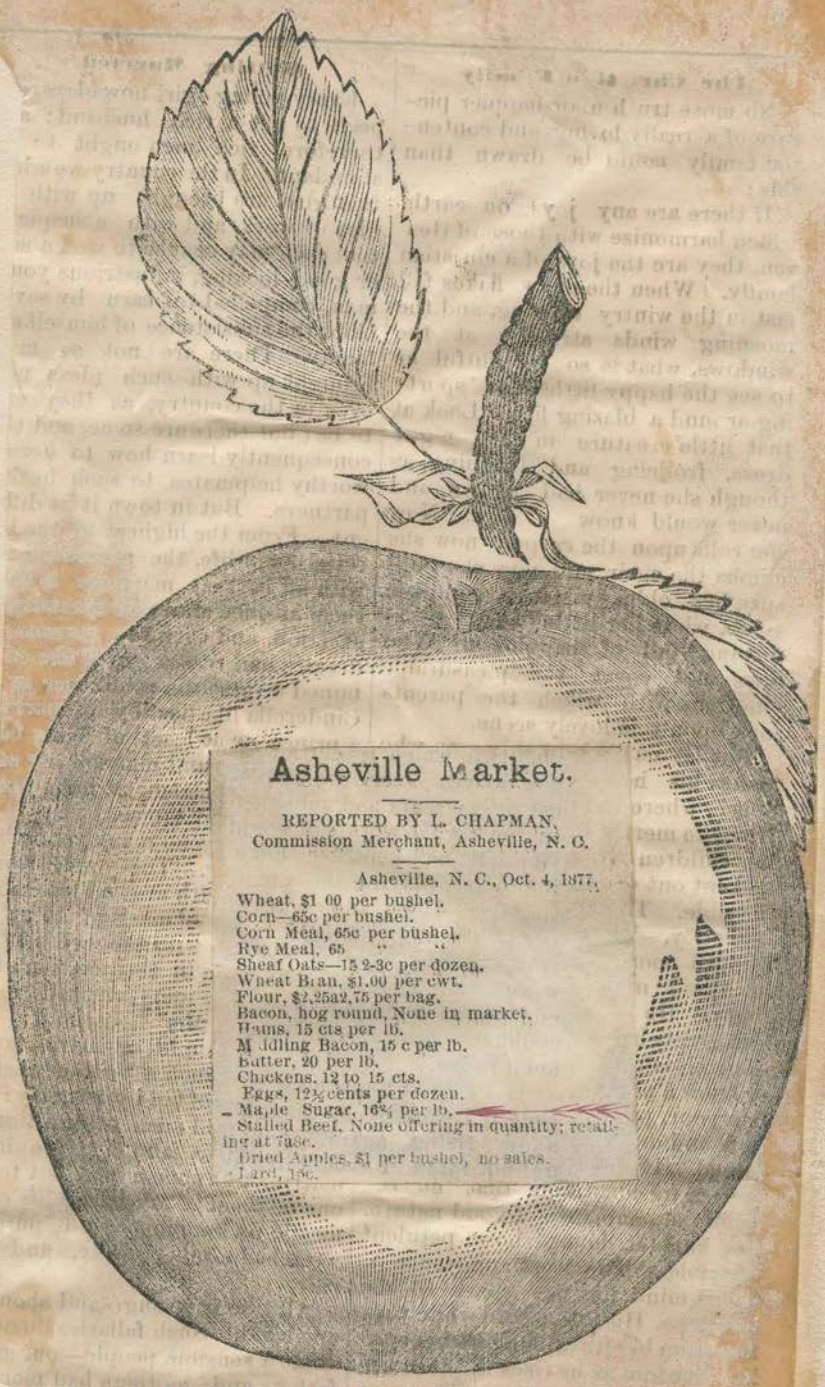


— Hardwoods & water power — everywhere in Western N.C.

Centennial and National Premium Fruit !



Asheville Market.

REPORTED BY L. CHAPMAN,
Commission Merchant, Asheville, N. C.

Asheville, N. C., Oct. 4, 1877.

Wheat, $1 00 per bushel.
Corn—65c per bushel.
Corn Meal, 65c per bushel.
Rye Meal, 65 " "
Sheaf Oats—1½ 2-3c per dozen.
Wheat Bran, $1.00 per cwt.
Flour, $2,25a2,75 per bag.
Bacon, hog round, None in market.
Hams, 15 cts per lb.
Middling Bacon, 15 c per lb.
Butter, 20 per lb.
Chickens, 12½ to 15 cts.
Eggs, 12½ cents per dozen.
Maple Sugar, 16⅔ per lb.
Stalled Beef, None offering in quantity; retailing at 7a8c.
Dried Apples, $1 per bushel, no sales.
Lard, 15c.

ASHEVILLE NURSERIES, February 21st, 1878.

I have a few hundred Trees of my choice FRUITS for sale this Spri and will take in payment any good produce. Persons wishing Trees m notify me at once. I will have a fine supply for the next season

fe 21-4w NATT ATKINSON, Prop'r

Fruit Culture in North Carolina

[Farmer and Mechanic.]

The display of native fruits at our late fair was a matter of both pride and gratification to all who feel an interest in the welfare of our State. The various exhibitors are entitled to the thanks of the public, but in an especial manner should praise be awarded to those gentlemen who exhibited the growth of their own orchards. Most prominent among these was Mr. J. R. Neill, of Yancy county. His display, we venture to say, was the most splendid ever made from one orchard by one grower in North Carolina, both in size, quality and variety. Of the two barrels of *Gloria Mundi* the average weight was 20 ounces, while many reached 32½ ounces. The appearance of this variety was beautiful in the extreme and the flavor unexcelled in America.

Mr. Neill's career as a pomologist imparts a useful lesson to all who are disposed to make an independent living with small means to begin with. Before the war he was a carpenter in the town of Asheville, noted for intelligence, industry and integrity, but possessed of little capital. About the beginning of the war, having married in that county, he settled in Yancey on a small mountain farm on Bald Creek, a tributary of Caney River. On this farm was the nucleus of an orchard, and perceiving the capacity of the country for fruit growing, he set to work, resolved to devote himself to the business. He pruned, grafted and planted, selecting the best varieties, and expending all his time and means beyond the support of his family, and labored with dilligence, patience and practical inteligence until he succeeded in establishing the best orchard of the size perhaps in the State. His example has had a happy influence on all his neighborhood, and though he is so far from market—about 45 miles from the market railroad depot—as to make his present profits less than they should be, he has laid the foundation of a fortune for his children, and pointed the way to a great prosperity for his county. "Riley Neill's" apples are already known further away than any man's in North Carolina, and their celebrity is still advancing. Four years ago Gov. Vance sent two barrels of them to a friend in England who reported them among the best he had ever seen in any part of the world.

Such men are worth something to the country. We would be glad to have the benefit of his experience for the readers of the *Farmer and Mechanic*, and if any occasion should arise for North Carolina fruits to be displayed abroad, J. R. Neill is the man to do it.

APPLES ALL THE YEAR ROUND.—Our esteemed friend J. R. Neil of Ivy Gap, Yancy county, the most successful fruit grower in the State, is in our city this week with a wagon-load of the nicest apples of different varieties, splendidly kept, which he is selling readily at two dollars per bushel. Capt. Neil furnished the major part of the magnificient apples which took the premium at the great Baltimore Fair last year, took the largest premium at our State fair that fall, and will take it this week in Asheville. He has done much for fruit culture in our section, by improvements both in fruits and the methods of keeping them. We are glad that he is so successful, for he deserves it.

Mr. H. P. Holcomb, of the same section is also here with apples which he raised and kept. Mr. H. is rather a pupil of Capt. Neil, and as a young man gives the finest promise of a successful fruit culturist.

FRUIT TREES—The medals taken by Capt. Natt Atkinson at the Centennial, National and State Fairs attest in more forcible language the superiority of his fruit, than anything we could add.—The Commissioner of Agriculture for the United States at Washington has written Capt. A., asking him to furnish specimens of fruit to represent the U. S. at the World's Fair to commence in a few weeks at Paris. Our State Ag'l Commissioner has made a like request. Hurrah for Western North Carolina. Buy your fruit trees of Capt. Atkinson.

That this mountain country is the natural house of the Apple as to climate, is evident from the fact that maple sugar is a winter staple in the Asheville markets; & that Black Spruce, White Pine and the Red speckled Trout are indigenous.

In Washington the writer saw common sun dried Apples from New York retailing at 10¢ pr lb and side by side "Western N C" at 12½¢. At same store Apples dried by the "Alden" process retailed at 30¢. Here is a boundless industry for Western N C. Germany will take dried apples to any extent—low ship via Charleston soon

37 Dairying & Stock in N.C.

"Texas and California are both profitable regions for stock-raising; but they can never become famous for making cheese and butter. The intense summer heat of Texas and of California (except a narrow belt along the coast,) with an almost total absence of cool spring water, renders them, for the most part, unfit for the dairy. Similar objections exist to the most of the great grazing region beyond the Mississippi. Western North Carolina, on the other hand, not only abounds in springs of soft, cool water, but has less extreme summer heat than the choice dairy-regions of New York and New England. So cool is the air in general at the hours of milking, even in mid-summer, that ice, important in Western New York for cooling the milk, is wholly unnecessary in Western North Carolina; and there are few tracts without springs, affording an abundance of soft water at a temperature of fifty degrees Fahrenheit. This abundance of pure water is itself of no small importance, since dairymen agree that the quality of the water affects that of the dairy products."

Large sums of money have already been spent in this vicinity by gentlemen—seeing the advantages offered by the country—in making extensive stock farms, and there is no doubt but that this region is destined to become greatly celebrated for this branch of industry, and although the raising of thoroughbreds is believed to be the most profitable branch of this most delightful pursuit, still the low country of South Carolina and Georgia even now look for their beef and mutton to this mountain region. Prof. Kerr says: "The Continent does not afford more favorable conditions for profitable cattle-farming, wool-growing and cheese-making."

Concerning the mineral wealth of Western North Carolina, much might be said, but from want of space will confine ourselves to a few remarks. In its mountains may be found nearly every variety of mineral deposit. Gold exists and has been mined in four of the western counties, and Oberman in his work on Metallurgy, says: "Under proper management these mines can be rendered profitable as those of California." Silver, Copper, Iron, Chromic Iron, Itacolumite, Graphite and Mica are all found here. Of the Iron it may be said that one of the most valuable beds in the world is here deposited, the ore yielding the largest per centage and the finest quality of iron known in America. Also the Magnetic ore exists which is so valuable in the manufacture of steel. Mica mining, which has only been commenced within the last few years, has proved immensely profitable, and several fortunes have already been made thereby.

French Broad River

From the Asheville Citizen

TALL OATS — Our energetic countryman and true democrat, Mr. Pleasant Israel of Leicester township, has placed in our office, to be shipped to the Agricultural Museum at Raleigh, a bundle of oats which measures six feet. It is beautiful. We want all of our farmers to have good specimens of farm products on hand in Asheville on the 24th of August, at the time Col. Polk speaks.

We are indebted to Mr. W. B. Smathers, of Pigeon River, Haywood county, for a lot of improved Peerless potatoes, being the largest and finest we have ever seen. He has several hundred bushels of this potato which he intends putting on the Asheville market this spring. Mr. S. also believes in fine stock—a pair of four year old oxen he drove into town weigh something over 3200 lbs.

THAT "MAMMOTH RYE"—We have on our table a head of the above rye sent us by our friend Dr. Vandiver of Weaverville. In a note to us he says, "I send you a sample of my 'Mammoth Rye,' grown on my own farm. I am clearly of the opinion that it will yield fully fifty bushels to the acre, and as to the size of the grains, you can see them for yourself. It grows about five feet high, and the heads all bend over as they begin to fill. Rust has no effect upon it, and it appears in every way eminently adapted to this country." The specimen before us is certainly magnificent.

GOOD TOBACCO. — Madison is again ahead. Mr. Lee Henderson has just sold some tobacco in Lynchburg for prices ranging from 30 cents to $2.00 per pound. Maj. Rollins, whom we are pleased to have received a call from, informs us that the prospect for this season could not be better. The plants are in splendid condition, and the prices of Madison and Buncombe tobacco range so high that it is running other tobaccos from the market. We have unquestionably the best tobacco section in the State. And glorious little Madison will stand in the front ranks.

FINE TOBACCO.—We have received a specimen of splendid tobacco grown by Dr. I. A. Harriss, a few miles below Weaverville. It is fine both in quality and appearance. Dr. Harriss has also furnished us with an article treating on the growth of tobacco, which will appear in our Agricultural department next week.

The tobacco for Paris has been sent forward to the Agricultural Department at Washington. It was produced by Jas. M. Smith and prepared and sent forward under the auspices of the "Shelton Tobacco Curing Company." If it don't take a gold medal I shall always think it ought.

THE New York papers contain complete lists of the exhibitors from the United States at the Paris Exposition. North Carolina's three exhibitors are Wm. M. Coleman, Concord, flour and wheat; Shelton Tobacco Curing Company, Asheville, tobacco; Wallace Bros., Statesville, medicinal herbs and plants.

Buncombe Tobacco took 1st prize at Vienna 1873 & in the U.S. has done so at the fairs in Va & Md. wherever exhibited

$75 P acre clear profit is a common result with Tobacco crop & the writer knows of one case where $2000. was rec'd for the crop from rather less than 2 acres. This was of course exceptionally fine quality, the land & culture being equally so.

Corn is usually a poor crop, as it should be with the vilest farming so common here, but on "French Broad" river bottom in Transylvania Co 148 & 150 bushels pr acre were obtained in 1877 (Capt. Parrott).—

Potatoes 400 bushels pr acre with bad farming near Asheville

29.

From the "Asheville Citizen"

SWAMP LANDS IN HENDERSON.

Henderson county possesses many attractions for both capital and labor, as well as for pleasure and health seekers, but we propose this week to notice an interest the value of which can be counted by hundreds of thousands of dollars, and which offers a most inviting field for the investment of labor and some capital. We refer to some 15,000 acres of swamp lands lying upon the waters of Mud Creek, in the heart of the county.

These lands are owned by different parties who are unable to drain them. They consist of the richest deposits and matter, the accumulations of hundreds of years, and is inexhaustible. Some of these Mud creek lands after drainage have brought as high as 146 bushels of corn to the acre. The lands are sufficiently above the bed of the French Broad river to make drainage easy and comparatively inexpensive. A main ditch cut through the swamps to the river with collateral branches would drain the entire body.

An energetic man, with some capital, by securing convict labor might drain these lands with a few month's work, and the owners could readily give one-half of the lands for the drainage. We are not authorized to say so, but reasoning from the premises of self-interest, we are sure a party prepared to do this draining would have no difficulty in getting all parties concerned to enter into such an arrangement as the above.

When drained every foot of these lands will be richly worth, and will readily sell for one hundred dollars per acre; and six hundred thousand dollars, will well repay all cost of drainage and improvement.

Or if every owner of these lands would unite, hire the convicts and secure that energetic and hard sensed old gentleman Solomon Jones, Esq., to superintend the drainage, they can readily see what a wealth they would secure. There are about 190,000 acres of land in Henderson listed for taxation. These Swamp lands doubtles are not listed. The total valuation of all the property of the county, real and personal, is in round numbers, one million of dollars. Drain these fifteen thousand acres, and, at one hundred dollars per acre the real wealth of the county is increased ONE MILLION AND A-HALF DOLLARS ($1.500,000) Suppose, after drainage, every one of these acres should be planted in corn, and average only fifty bushels to the acre a very small yield for such land, and that corn should be sold for fifty cents per bushel, here would be an income of $375,000 cash per annum.

These lands are better than a gold mine. Are they to remain useless and valueless much longer? We hope not.

The writer has seen these lands & is familiar with "Dredging" or canal cutting & Embanking by means of the "Clam-shell" or Morris & Cummings' Dredge - Iron work & machinery of such a Dredge can now be had in Philad^a for 25^¢ on the dollar of first cost - & the wood hull or scow built on the spot

Herein lies an Agricultural Enterprise of the largest & most profitable nature, with a very moderate outlay —

T. A. W.

Weston's Patent Friction winding drums are used in the Dredges of the "Am^n Dredging Co" of Philad^a. A Machine digs & deposits 3500 cubic yards (per 10 hours)

N. C.

30

What Enterprise and Energy can Accomplish.

[Erom the Hendersonville New Era.]

A Swiss colony settled on Cumberland Mountain, Tenn., in 1873. This colony, which consists of one hundred and fifteen families, making a company of about seven hundred people, purchased ten thousand acres of mountain land at one dollar per acre, and now, although only four years have elapsed, each head of a family has a comfortable home, surrounded by an orchard and garden and decorated with a profusion of mountain flowers. There is a large store managed for the colony; members of which get goods from it at wholesale cost; the colony has its own school, church, doctors, etc., and the members their own magistrate to govern the district in which they live. The colonists already have dairies and and cheese factories in successful operation, and all their products find ready sale and command fancy prices. They have splendid herds of cattle, and their barns are built as carefully as their houses. There is also a colony of Swiss near Greenville, S. C., about as large as the Tennessee colony, and it is prospering finely. And there is no reason why such a settlement should not be made in our county. We have vacant lands in abundance, equally, if not better, adapted for such settlements, as either Tennessee or South Carolina, and it only needs proper efforts to be made to secure the settlement of one or more such colonies within our midst. If those possessing large bodies of land, which they are desirous of disposing of *at reasonable prices*, will only report to us the number of acres, location, character of soil, advantages, price, terms of payment, &c., and guarantee perfect and unimpeachble titles, we shall cherfully place such information in the hands of parties, who may be able to direct such a colony hither. But, the information must be reliable in every particular, as we cannot afford to risk another Pink Bed *fiasco*. Let this matter be attended to at once.

3 Entire Cargoes Southern grown Wheat shipped from Charleston to Lpool in 1879

Cotton from Norfolk to Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—A Norfolk, Va., dispatch says:—The British steamship Venezuelan cleared yesterday for Liverpool with 3,600 bales of cotton. This is the first shipment of cotton direct to Europe by the recently established line of steamers running from that city to Liverpool.

How about the West Indies as a market for Western N C Produce — and all South America

...e find such cattle for beef as the ...hort Horns or Herefords, or such ...heep for mutton as the Southdown, ...otswold, Leicester, &c., all of which

...in England? It is true, ...have also developed a ...red horse, which is se... ...ne in desirable qualities; ...een done at the expense ...ing the natural condi... ...e country by artificial ...eatment.

...f effect of climate and ...he temperament; thus ...tmosphere is damp, the ...l impervious to water, ... luxuriant and watery, ...tic temperament is al... ...nly developed; and the ... follow from raising the ... poor innutritious food, ...tering them on a star... ...especially when exposed ...emency of the weather. ...e of these conditions ...e sanguine or sanguine ...mperament. The lym... ...erament is character... ...k, flabby muscles, by ... the skin and mucous ... by blowness and dull... ... produced by starva... ...t a disadvantage to an... ...chering, but it greatly ...e value of horses.

...se we want solid, untir... ... strength, quick move... ...gence—and these are ...d with the sanguine or ...vous temperaments.

...e into this long expla... ...w why we ought to ...best of horses in this ...why, in spite of our ...e generally raise infe... ...Many of our bottom ...tly suited to the pro... ...ch excellent draught ... Percheron or Clydes... ...h there is now so ...d at good prices; our ...ands, if once properly ...ould probably be un... ...pastures for carriage ...rses; all of which, if ...red and raised, would ...rices. But of what ...aturally-drained up... ...d climate, our invig... ...phere, while our colts ...e but broomsedge; ... exposed to the cold ...rms of winter; while their stim... ...ulated appetite is not properly sat... ...sfied? There never was a greater mistake than to suppose that starved colts make the hardiest horses; it is impossible to raise really good horses without concentrated, stimulating food and good care. At present we produce but few more horses than are needed at home; and these are mostly lymphatic animals, lacking endurance, strength and hardiness, not as large at four years as they should be at three, peculiarly subject to periodic ophthalmia, (moon-blindness,) scratches, colic, chronic digestive disorders and parasatic diseases.

Countries which have less natural advantages than this for raising good horses are sending hundreds of these animals every year across our territory and supplying markets, at remunerative prices, which are almost at our doors, but from which we get no benefit.

On the rich lands of Illinois and Iowa, where heavy, beef cattle have made farmers wealthy in a few years, even this paying industry is giving way to the production of draught horses, and great breeding establishments are springing up and meeting with unqualified success.—If they can raise good horse, we can raise better ones; if it pays to send them from Illinois and Iowa to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, it would pay equally well from here: if profitable there they should be more profitable here.

D. E. SALMON, D. V. M.

Herds of small ponies (somewhat like Shetlands) called "Bunkers" run wild on the coast islands or "keys"

Stock raising is there carried on without any other food or shelter than nature provides free

[From the Farmer and Mechanic.

Western North Carolina for Horse Production.

The intelligent farmer chooses his stock to suit the peculiarities of his situation; if his soil is level and rich and produces luxuriant pasture, Short-Horn cattle will be his most profitable animals; or if his land is not too much inclined to dampness he will succeed with large, heavy breeds of draught horses; but if he attempts to breed Jersey cattle, or Merino sheep, or trotting horses on such pastures he will have wasted his opportunities and entered into a contest with the laws of nature, which can only end in pecuniary disaster. It is important, therefore, to examine closely the peculiarities of our soil, climate and markets before deciding as to the kind of stock which it will be best for us to produce. It is my present object to make some suggestions in regard to these conditions as they exist in the Western part of our State, and to point out the causes of failure in certain attempts which are commenced in a proper manner.

The great peculiarity of the climate of Western North Carolina is the rarity of the atmosphere consequent upon its altitude; and the effect of this on the animal body is to augment the excretions of the skin and lungs, to improve the digestion and assimilation, and increase the appetite. The soil varies from the most fertile bottoms to upland of various qualities, but, on all grass can be grown with considerable success.

If, now, we enquire into the requirements of different kinds of animals, we find that the best horses are raised in dry climates, where the excretory functions are favored by the condition of the atmosphere, where the grass is less watery, but more nutritious and stimulating, and where the soil has good natural drainage. The Arabian and some of the Russian horses are good examples of the effects of such conditions. But beef cattle and mutton sheep are better adapted to opposite conditions; for where can we find such cattle for beef as the Short Horns or Herefords, or such sheep for mutton as the Southdown, Cotswold, Leicester, &c., all of which originated in England? It is true, the English have also developed a thorough-bred horse, which is second to none in desirable qualities; but it has been done at the expense of neutralizing the natural conditions of the country by artificial care and treatment.

The chief effect of climate and food is on the temperament; thus where the atmosphere is damp, the soil flat and impervious to water, the pasture luxuriant and watery, the lymphatic temperament is almost certainly developed; and the same effect follow from raising the animals on poor innutritious food, or from wintering them on a starvation diet, especially when exposed to the inclemency of the weather. The opposite of these conditions produces the sanguine or sanguine nervous temperament. The lymphatic temperament is characterized by weak, flabby muscles, by paleness of the skin and mucous membranes, by blowness and dullness; unless produced by starvation, it is not a disadvantage to animals for butchering, but it greatly diminishes the value of horses.

In the horse we want solid, untiring muscles, strength, quick movements, intelligence—and these are only combined with the sanguine or sanguine-nervous temperaments.

I have gone into this long explanation to show why we ought to produce the best of horses in this section, and why, in spite of our advantages, we generally raise inferior ones. Many of our bottom lands are exactly suited to the production of such excellent draught horses as the Percheron or Clydesdale, for which there is now so great a demand at good prices; our more level uplands, if once properly set in grass, would probably be unsurpassed as pastures for carriage or trotting horses; all of which, if intelligently bred and raised, would bring good prices. But of what use are our naturally-drained uplands, our mild climate, our invigorating atmosphere, while our colts have no pasture but broomsedge: while they are exposed to the cold storms of winter; while their stimulated appetite is not properly satisfied? There never was a greater mistake than to suppose that starved colts make the hardiest horses; it is impossible to raise really good horses without concentrated, stimulating food and good care. At present we produce but few more horses than are needed at home; and these are mostly lymphatic animals, lacking endurance, strength and hardiness, not as large at four years as they should be at three, peculiarly subject to periodic ophthalmia, (moon-blindness,) scratches, colic, chronic digestive disorders and parasatic diseases.

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Sheep Raising.

The sheep industry in this State can be made to pay, provided the proper protection is accorded those who engage in the business. This is a fact fully demonstrated by figures as well as by the experience of those who are competent to give opinions on the subject. But there must be a law taxing the dogs, the great enemies of the sheep farmer and of the sheep, and with a taxation so heavy as will drive them out of the country. As an item of interest decidedly apropes to this subject, we copy here an article from Tuesday's Charleston *News and Courier*:

A farmer in Charleston county bought four years ago, twenty two common sheep at $2 25 each. They fed themselves all the year round, and dogs did not disturb them. The owner has sold a quantity of wool and a number of lambs, and now has sixty ewes of better grade than those he began with. Taking into account the fleeces and lambs sold, the sheep bought have yielded a clear profit of four dollars a year each. One sheep gave, at one shearing, ten pounds of wool, which were sold for $1.80. The average value of the fleece is one dollar.

These are hard facts and highly encouraging. Sheep-raising is manifestly very profitable. They require no attention or food, and as we have said, the dogs do not worry them. Four dollars a year upon an investment of $2.25 is better than making cotton or rice, in flush times. There is no reason why Charleston county cannot supply all the meat needed for this market. Cattle can be raised with advantage, now that it is demonstrated that fine hay can be made here with ease. So can poultry. At the present time Charleston depends on the Tennessee markets for poultry as well as beef. The money that is earned here, and could remain here, now travels West and North as fast as it is earned.

THE region known as Southwest Virginia has been for more than half a century famous for the excellence of its beef and mutton. Stock from this drive have long commanded a premium in the markets over those from the West and Southwest. Among the first of the exportations of American beeves to England were those from Southwest Virginia, and we record with great pleasure the fact that shipments are now being made direct. On the 12th inst. a British steamer, chartered for the purpose, sailed direct from Norfolk with 300 choice cattle, fattened and shipped by Joseph Cloyd, of Pulaski county, Va., an old and successful cattle dealer, filling twelve cars on the A. M. & O. R. R. This direct shipment was brought about through the advocacy of the project of Edward Shelley, a sagacious and experienced English gentleman, residing in Wythe, one of the richest counties of that section. The region known as the Appalachian belt, embracing the great valley and the Allegheny system of mountains, extending from the Potomac to Northern Georgia, and embracing the Blue Ridge plateau of North Carolina and the Cumberland table land of Tennessee, offer, with their cheap lands, great advantages and facilities for this very profitable industry, and the facilities for direct exportation through the Southern seaports promise to stimulate this branch of the agricultural resources of the South. In it we trust will be found one of many means of speedy recuperation and renewed prosperity.

From THE ECHO, London 1878.
MARCH 18, 1878.

FOOD is dear, and threatens to be still dearer; taxes are high, and are not likely to be lower for some time to come; while money is scarce, trade bad, and employment precarious, without any immediate prospect of any of the three altering for the better. Under these circumstances, it becomes a burning question how we are to make our expenditure meet our income. A palatial "family mansion" is not a necessity, a great account at the tailor's may be made a small one, but food we must have; and, unless we alter our dietetic arrangements, the flesh of animals will continue to furnish the greater part of our meals. Beef and mutton have never been reduced in price, while the Bill now before Parliament, by limiting very considerably the importation of foreign cattle, will tend to raise the price still further. A year ago we looked to the American beef and mutton as our salvation. We were promised it in unlimited quantities preserved by ice, and a happy time was believed to be in store for those who had hitherto groaned under the butcher's despotism. But we were disappointed. So little, indeed, have we heard of the American beef for some time past that a general belief is entertained that the scheme for importing it has either failed or that it is languishing. Neither idea is correct. The trade is not dull; it is flourishing, and it is simply the fact that it is prosperous that prevents its proceedings coming prominently before the public. The demand for the beef is more than equal to the supply. The public buy it freely, and, indeed, there is a scandal afloat that some of the best customers for it are the butchers themselves. Hence there is no necessity to advertise it extensively, and, though many of those who embarked recklessly in the business failed, a large and increasing trade is still being done in American beef. In 1876 there were imported 13,306 tons, valued at £748,398; in 1877 the importation, almost entirely from America, rose to 30,029 tons, valued at £1,670,242, being an increase for the year of 16,723 tons, and of value £921,844. We have more than once shown in these columns that though the trade will doubtless go on increasing, yet the quality of the beef will eventually fall off. There is an almost unlimited amount of cattle in America, but only a very moderate supply of those the meat of which will find a ready sale in the English market. The common American cattle, such as the bulk of the Texas and Nebraska herds, are very poor, and their beef, unless sold at a low figure, would find no market in this country. Now, as it costs just as much to bring over poor beef as good, the importers are not likely to run the risk of having their wares left on their hands, as would most likely be the case if they put an inferior quality of meat on the market. This they must eventually do if the business goes on increasing in anything like the present ratio, unless, of course, the American breeder mends his ways, and fattens his stock more after the approved Britannic fashion. Still, enough for the day is the evil thereof. When that "asarcous" time comes, no doubt both we and the Americans may be able to set our houses —or our tables—in order.

But man need not live by the flesh of sheep or oxen alone. In the New World—and in the Old too—are other food supplies which have never yet been properly drawn on. They have hardly even been tapped, though very accessible now that this system of importing game and other provisions either in ice or in refrigerating chambers has come into fashion. Among the most recent im-

The British demand for high quality Mutton & Beef should be met by Western N Carolina, shipping via Charleston. The mountain meat is fully up to English requirement — The writer has eaten no such Mutton out of England as he found in Buncombe —

Buncombe Vegetables are Equally fine in texture & flavor — Large cabbage as succulent and free from fibre as Asparagus tops

A BIG FISH STORY.—Our esteemed friend, Eld. Jno. Michell, gave us a recent copy of the Murfreesboro *Enquirer* which givis us a big (herring) fish story. Along the Chowan the herring fisheries are sueceeding beyond preecedent. Just think of a haul of some 400,000 strong. Yet, it was did in one day.

NC has one of the best harbors on the coast Beaufort, scarcely used.

The Fish Commissioner this week is fishing on South Toe River.

The Fisheries of the East of N C are unsurpassed Green Turtle in south east shore — The above named products with the finest fruits and dairy produce can be enjoyed Collectively in the mountains now that the RRS are near

Caesar's Head.

As to the scenery and health-giving features of this famous mountain resort, we print the following account by Dr. F. A. Miles, who keeps the hotel on this mountain:

"Caesar's Head is twenty six miles north of Greenville, S. C., in plain view from many parts of the city. The mountain is 4,600 feet above tide water, the hotel 4,400 feet, Cæsar's Head and Table Rock, eight miles distant, are recognized by tourists as the fourth wonder on the continent. The latitude and altitude combine to produce a climate unsurpassed in the world. Average temperature in July and August from fifty to sixty degrees. The air is cool, bracing, dry, soft and balmy, an elixir of life; no frost, no dews, sufficiently rarified, yet not too much, 3,000 feet above the valley below, consequently above all impurities of the valley. Especially adapted to all diseases of the respiratory organs, such as consumption, asthma, low fever and bronchitis, also intermittents and bowel affections. On the mountain, near the hotel, is a mineral spring, possessing very fine alterative, tonic and diuretic properties.

"The scenery from this mountain is grand, sublime and beautiful beyond description. Objects are distinctly seen 200 miles apart; objects seen with the natural eyes from near Charlotte, N. C., to Atlanta, Ga., Table mountain, Whitesides, Pisgah, Block, Mount Mitchell. The Balsam Range, are distinctly seen and comprise but a small portion of the view. Many towns are plainly seen from this point, interspersed along the whole of upper South Carolina.

In the vicinity are numerous water falls, beautiful beyond description. At one, the Saluda falls, the water comes rushing, roaring down the heights to the depth of 1,000 feet, presenting one of the most beautiful, sublime and imposing views to be found anywhere east of the Rocky Mountains. The accommodations at this summer resort are ample. The place is patronized by hundreds every season, coming from New York to Galveston, but principally by the people of the sea board cities of lower North and South Carolina. The place is reached by stage lines from Greenville, S. C., in two-thirds of a day. Within easy reach of this place is Flat Rock, Prevora, Asheville and Warm Springs in Western N. Carolina, all noted summer resorts and comprising the garden spot of America. It is impossible to give the stranger an adequate conception of the beauties, attractions and climate of this section of the country. It must be seen and felt to be appreciated. The facilities for travel through the region are ample and the board moderate.

GLEN ALPINE SPRINGS, in Burke county, destined to be one of the most popular watering places in the West, will formally open on the 24th inst. with a grand ball. We thank the managers for an invitation.

"Izak Walton with a silver hook," writes us under date of the 1st inst from the goodly town of Asheville:

"The two branches of the North Swannanoa seem to be the home of the brook trout. Nearly every day we see the mountain boys pass Mrs. Patton's, on their return home, with large strings of trout, which we catch with a silver hook. Mrs. Patton knows how to cook thmethe shade of brown that tickles the palate. Her boys, Ed, Frank and Tom, act as guides to the mountains, and usually bring home a brace of partridges and squirrels. We have driven dull care away and let business go to the dogs.

INCREASE OF TRAVEL.—Says the Hendersonville *Era*:

"Already we notice a large increase in travel towards this place. Quite a number of the Flat Rock residents have already returned and "set their houses in order," while hardly a day passes but our town is visited by strangers and travellers on business or pleasure. The present season promises to bring to the mountains a greater influx of visitors in search of health and recreation, or in quest of a permanent residence, than ever before."

MACON COUNTY.—We always enjoy a visit to this thriving county. Its people are so sociable, intelligent and hospitable, energetic and—we may add with truth—prosperous, it is a pleasure to be with them.

Court-week convened promptly at the appointed time, his Honor Judge Schenck presiding, Mr. Solicitor Tate appearing for the State, Mr. W. N. Allman, one of the best officers and men in North Carolina, Clerk and Sheriff, Causler maintaining his executive head with his accustomed courtesy and energy.

Judge Schenck's charge to the Grand Jury was about the best we ever heard. It presented not only to the jury but to the very large concourse of people present not only the true character of a Grand Jury, but explained in detail the offenses which are punishable by the laws of the State. We believe if such a charge were published at least once a year, to conform to the changes in the statutes as they might be made, the public generally would get a better knowledge of the criminal laws of the State, and it woud deter crime to a large extent. Judge S. makes friends of the people wherever he serves, by his promptness and ability. He is unquestionably a terror to evil doers.

As we said Macon county is one of the best in the State. Her people are frugal and industrious, and are laying the foundation for an early and great prosperity. Dr. Love informed us that not since the war could he recall but one suit brought against a merchant of that county for failure to meet his obligations. This is truly a good showing. Her farmers are quite as good and prompt.

Mica-mining has been profitable in the past two seasons. From Mr. A. S. Bryson, a young and popular merchant of Franklin we learn that he has paid out himself for mica in that time quite $30,000, in cash, and that Mr. Allman, Dr. H. G. Trotter and others had also paid out very large amounts each. This of course helps greatly. Several gentlemen are working hard at mica-mining, with splendid prospects.

Cattle and horses are also a source of fine profit and income to Macon county, and the stock-raising business is rapidly growing in importance. Grass growing and stock-raising, fruit-growing, and wheat-growing will soon become the staple products of the county. Of course its minerals and mining will, when properly developed, place it high up.

The merchants of Franklin are Gaston & Robinson, H. G. Protter, Ash & Bell, Jackson Johnston, N. G. Allman, W. M. Addington & Co., A. S. Bryson—all good and sound and prosperous.

The lawyers are Dr. Levi Love, Kope Elias and G. A. Jones Esqs.

The Travellers Home is kept in a popular manner by D. C. Cunningham Esq. The way-faring man cannot help feeling at home with Mr. and Mrs. C. They contemplate making special arrangements for summer boarders, and as terms are low, we predict their house will be kept full.

The Physicians are Doctors Woodfin, and Lyle Drs. Brabson & Rush, at Wikle's Store are very popular and able physicians.

Capt. Robinson will return to the Senate. Who will go to the House from this county has not yet been decided, but several very excellent names have been suggested, among them M. L. Kelley, 'Gov.' John Reed, Dr. Levi Love, and W. A. Allman Esq.

We spent one evening, in company with Judge Schenck, with our esteemed friend Rev. C. D. Smith and his family. The specimens of minerals, marbles, stones, &c., collected from our Western counties by Mr. Smith were objects of the greatest admiration to us. If our agricultural department could do so, it could add to its already very able and efficient corps of officers one who would render his native section, and State a service but few it any are prepared to do. We refer to Mr. Smith.—We commend this to Mr. Polk.

The ministry of Franklin is faithfully represented by Rev. Mr. Swaim of the M. E. Church, Rev. Mr. Kirkpatrick of the Presbyterian, and Rev. Mr. Harrington of the Baptist All are highly esteemed, and are doing good work for the Master.

Home genius is active, and we hope appreciated in Macon. Mr. Poindexter is making some violins which are a credit to any section or mechanic.—Sweet in tone, neatly finished, they deserve the popularity they are meeting with.

There is much more we would like to say of Macon and her people, but space now admonishes us to stop. It is a never ending subject.

[From the Raleigh News

Macon County.

FRANKLIN, N. C., April 23, '78.

To the Editor of the News:

Sir:—I see in Commissioner Polk's "circular, No. 28," a notice of Macon county, from which I make the following extracts:

1. "There is no spirit of improvement among the people," of Macon.

2. "Their," the people of Macon's, "financial condition is miserable."

Allow me to say, sir, that some one is wofully at fault. Col. Polk had condensed his information with too much freedom, or has been strangely misinformed. There is simply a gross error in the extracts above, but it is not believed to be intentional.

At the close of the war, I learned upon enquiry that there were not one dozen good turning plows in Macon. To day there are five hundred, besides many other improved plows. Then there are reapers, mowers, corn planters and will be wheat drills for next crops.

These last have come within three years past. Ten years ago, manures were allowed to lie in the stables, and waste in the lots. Now they are not for sale—could not be bought at a reasonable price. Farming in Macon is palpably in the ascendent.

Our "financial condition is miserable!!! Mr. Editor this is a greater error than that about the "spirit of improvement." I am sure that there are but few counties in the State if *any*, in better financial condition than Macon. Next Monday is court and *no property* advertised for sale nor has the Sheriff a single court execution in his hands except for costs or fines, it was so last court. With a single exception, not one of our merchants has been sued in ten years. Macon is proud of the solvency of her yeomanry, of business men, and has a right to be. Money matters are close but our people are easy.

W. L. LOVE,

HICKORY-NUT GAP!

Some of the Grandeur of the "Land of the Sky"—Chimney Rock, its Falls and other attendant Beauties and Wonders—The Country and the People—Bald Mountain, its Rumblings and Splits, and a few Thoughts Thereon.

Among the many beauties and attractions of our mountain country, those of Hickory-Nut Gap stand scarcely second to those of any other section in Western Carolina, and no visitor to "The Land of the Sky" should be content to return home without drinking in the beauties and wonders to be found in this locality.

This gap of the Blue Ridge is located at a junction of the counties of Buncombe, Henderson and Rutherford, about sixteen miles from Asheville, thirteen from Hendersonville and seventeen from Rutherfordton, and is easily accessible from either of these points, the roads at this season of the year being quite good. The distance from the top of the ridge to the level road along the Broad River, in Rutherford County, is about six miles, and it is down this decline the eye is kept busy admiring the positive beauties in the rippling, gurgling, dashing mountain streams that leap from rock to rock at your feet, surrounded as they are at this season by the living green that skirt their banks and swell backwards and upwards to the lofty peaks that tower thousands of feet above you.

To one unaccustomed to such scenes, the mind is soon lost in wonder, and only the immediate presence of a dangerous cliff to the right or the left, or the jolting caused by the too frequent contact of the wheel with a rugged break water in the road, recalls you to the fact that you are but a worm crawling amidst this grandeur of nature.

In company with a friend, we spent two days in this locality last week, establishing ourselves for the time being at the Chimney Rock Hotel, which is under the management of Mr. J. M. Flack and his estimable lady, the latter's understanding of the cuisine department receiving a full test at our hands after our rambles over Bald, Chimney Rock and other points, the reaching of which is admirably calculated to give a healthy appetite—of the wonderful eating qualities developed by our traveling companion we will say nothing.

BALD MOUNTAIN.

Immediately in front of the Hotel stands Bald Mountain, which has of late years become famous by its manifest desire to create a row in one way or another—first by its rumbling propensities four years ago, occasioned by some agency that has never been explained, and latterly by its disposition to tear itself in twain for no other visible purpose than to astonish mankind. Not more than half a mile from the hotel its bald face of dark-colored rock rises up abruptly to a distance of from one to two thousand feet, its main chain extending for miles away to the north. A mile to the right or east of us the mountains proper cease, and this point is reached by a gradual rise from that end. It is at this point, at the extreme eastern end of Bald, and on its southern face, that its present troubles are being developed. Having been to some extent among the doubting Thomases, under the guidance of Mr Flack we climbed up the mountain and approached this crater to satisfy ourselves of its existence. We found it without trouble, as a beaten path has already been made to it by the seekers of the curious, and being enveloped at the time in a thick cloud, we were not loth to ensconce ourself in the bowels of the earth, being thus protected by the over-hanging mass from the rain. The split in the ground or rock is of an irregular, broken character, and is easily entered at one end. One of our party, — not ourself, as we are not a lover of the wonderful when seeming danger is attendant, — by the aid of a torchlight, went down some fifty feet into the fissure, when he found the opening more rugged and running somewhat backwards under the mountain. The apperture varies in width from one to six or seven feet, and has thus far extended about three hundred feet along the side of the mountain and about the same distance from the edge of the cliff, and within the last week it has been discovered that the opening has changed its course directly west and towards the edge of the cliff, which is about one thousand feet high at this point — making some one hundred yards of surface that to all appearances is destined some day to go toppling down into the quiet valley below. We saw abundant evidences to establish the fact that the fissure is of recent occurrence, and that it is still slowly but surely opening. At the foot of this precipice lives a man named Brackett, and we suggested that he put a lightning rod on his house—or better, a lightning-rod agent — to ward off danger.

We will not attempt to theorize on the cause of this bursting asunder of old Bald, as we might be as far wrong as the correspondent of the New York *Sun*, who attributes it to the "wet spring," when a *drier* season has not been experienced for many years. If it is to be a land-slide, if that mighty mass of rock and earth is to fall over, its immensity will cause a rumbling such as has never been heard before in that region, and the Bracketts beneath will be embraced more warmly than they would care for.

Immediately opposite Bald Mountain and on the south side of Broad River are located the three pools, which are in themselves quite wonders. One of them in size at the surface is some 12x20 feet and is of unknown depth, all attempts at fathoming it having been fruitless. The stream passing over these pools is of good size, and the water is remarkably cool.

HICKORY-NUT FALLS.

Chimney Peak, which of itself has become famous for its positive beauty and grandeur, looms up across the river from Bald, rearing its rocky front to the distance of some two thousand feet, a projection or "chimney rock" about four hundred feet high standing guard in bold relief in its immediate front. A short distance above the chimney a mountain stream comes dashing, splashing over this mighty rock down, down into the forest below, falling a distance of nine hundred and fifty feet, hugging the rock in its fall in an exquisite curve. It is claimed that this waterfall is even more beautiful than the Bridal Veil of Yosemite. These falls are seen from various points along the road on the Broad, but present a better appearance from a point under Vance's Nose, a peak of no mean proportions just opposite. Immediately under the latter peak lives a Mr. Freeman, who has an extensive apiary, and from the archway of his log house the finest view of the gap can be obtained.

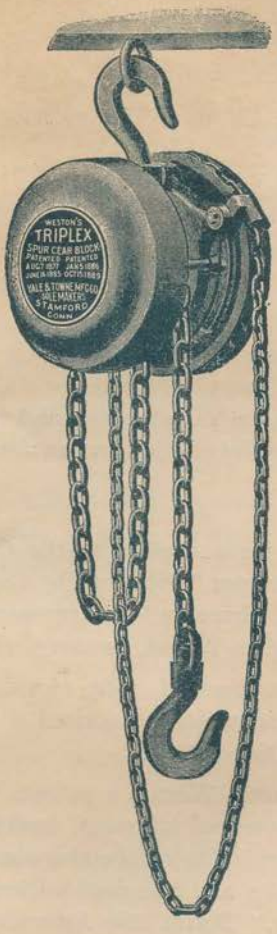
THE BAT AND WIND CAVES

About a half mile from the falls, and up the ravine, are the Bat and Wind Caves. A few hundred feet above the base of the mountain a huge rock elbows its way to the surface and its front is cracked in three places, a cold wind continuously rushing from two of these crevices, which are not more than ten or twelve inches wide. The wind from these crevices is sufficiently strong to shake the mandrakes, ferns, shrubs and tops of trees for 300 yards distant, the wind being steady and of the same temperature both winter and summer. Up above these, and at the base of the cliffs, are the Bat Caves, they being occupied in the winter season by millions of these animals. We explored one of the caves for some distance. It led under a rocky tower apparently as solid as iron, yet was carpeted with angular boulders that had detatched themselves at some period from the interior of the rocky arch above. Immediately above two of these caves there are depressions in the rocks running across the mountain from one to two hundred feet deep and several hundred feet wide, the walls of rock forming these gaps rising abrupt on either side, while the boulders upon which we walked had evidently fallen promiscuously together as some convulsion of Nature caused this singular depression. Trees are growing in this pathway, finding sustenance in the fissures of the rocks, and yet they fail to reach the top of the rock on either side.

[illegible] impression of her ar[illegible]
[illegible] the whole house, leaving ever[illegible]
[illegible] some bills of fare, and went throu[illegible]
[illegible] licious cakes, and arranged [illegible]
[illegible] in its unoccupancy. She baked [illegible]
[illegible] more than a year had stood a[illegible]
[illegible] She beautified his room, that [illegible]
[illegible] tom's spirit of welcome for her so[illegible]
[illegible] bravest to enter into Mrs. Fem[illegible]
So Blanche tried her best [illegible]
ly paradoxical as it was.
others, although unworthy, stru[illegible]
not the lover [illegible]

WESTON'S PATENTS.

1854-1902


WESTON'S
TRIPLEX
SPUR GEAR BLOCK
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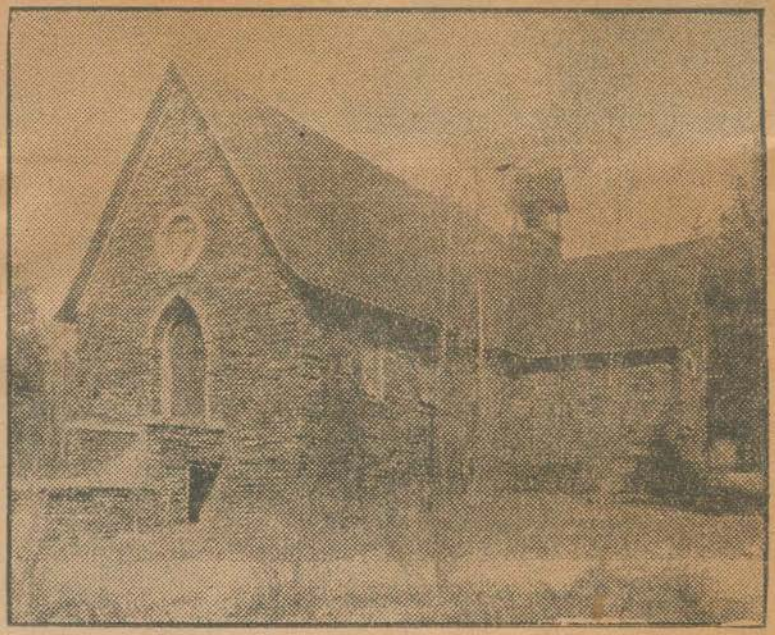
AUG 7 1877 JAN 5 1886
JUNE 8 1886 OCT 5 1886
YALE & TOWNE MFG CO
SOLE MAKERS
STAMFORD
CONN

THE ASHEVILLE



Operated under the auspices of the Episcopal Church, Christ School near Asheville is preparing many boys for college. Above shows the chapel.

The Upper Pigeon Valley—Its Beauties, and Other Things.

(The following communication has been in hand some time, but will well bear publication at this time.—Ed. Citizen.)

Forks of Pigeon, N. C., April 4th, 1878.

Messrs. Editors:—Supposing that a description of our beautiful valley of Upper Pigeon will not be uninteresting to your readers, I propose making a few observations in reference to it. The Senior Editor of the Citizen paid us a flying visit last summer, but his stay with us was too short to enable him to learn much about our advantages and surroundings. Haywood county is really one of the very best counties of the State, and in it there are six or eight divisions possessing different phases and attractions, but none presenting so much interest as that of Upper Pigeon. You have intelligent correspondents in other portions of the county, and they can speak for their own sections. For my own part I don't think I have ever seen a more remarkable valley of land in the mountains of North Carolina.—Nature has really "hedged us in," but being a little off the great thoroughfare from Asheville to Murphy, the travelling public know but little about us, and yet the distance from the Ford of Pigeon through our midst to Waynesville is nearly the same as that along the turnpike, and our road nearly as good as it. Our valley proper may be said to be seven miles long running with the river, and from one to three miles wide. Leaving the river bottoms, the surface is slightly deversified with branches, creeks, hills, &c. We have some of the finest and most productive lands in the county, and are surrounded by mountains of picturesque appearances, and affording a vast amount of the finest kind of timber. There is but one fine location for manufacturing purposes within this boundary, the one formerly owned by the lamented Col. J. Cathey, and now owned by Capt. J. A. Blalock. At this location there is a fine merchant mill, from which many hundreds of sacks of flour are shipped annually. I suppose there are at least 10,000 bushels of wheat harvisted every year within our boundary, and more than double that many bushels of corn, and as to fruit, that is as plentiful as silver was in the days of Soloman. If our farmers were to bestow the necessary attention to the raising of apples I have no doubt that we could produce, within six miles of Forks of Pigeon, at least 50,000 bushels annually twenty years hence, and that without materially affecting the grain crops.

Near the centre of the valley are two stores, owned respectivly by Mr. W. S. Terrell and T. B. Edmonstor, Esq., both promising young merchants. One other feature I will mention before climbing the mountains, is a fine chalybeate spring owned by Capt. T. F. Lenoir, which may at some future day attract hundreds of visitors to partake of its curative properties.

As to mountains I think I can say more than any man in the State. I can stand in my yard (and I live near the level of the river bank) and distinctly see five of the highest mountains in the State, separated from each other by a mountain stream of considerable bulk.—Looking East near ten miles I see fair-famed Pisgah which is the pride of Buncombe, though Haywood has a greater share in her than any other county; South-East I see our noted Cold Mountain whose broad massive base is washed by both prongs of our river; eight miles South is the high peak of the Fork Mountain which is separated from Cold Mountain by the dashing stream of Little East Fork; a little West of this and on the West of West Fork of Pigeon is Mount Lenoir, so called by Prof. Buckley, it being the high point on the long range of mountains lying between Pigeon river and Richland Valley; and then West of Richland, and plainly in view is Plott's Balsam. These mountains are reported to be of the following heights respectively:

Pisgah, 5,760 feet.
Cold Mountain, 6,105 feet.
High Peak of Fork Mountain, (not measured.)
Mount Lenoir, 6,413 feet.
Plott's Balsam, 6,406 feet.

The height of Fork Mountain I suppose is about the same as that of Pisgah. Such an array of distinct mountains of such towering heights, I don't believe can be seen from any other point of valley land in the State. If there is an informant of that fact would be fairly entitled to a place in your columns.

The Cold Mountain is the most remarkable mountain of all to the people of this valey. We are domiciled right at its base. We have seen snow on its summit daily for near three months. We could see it there when it had disappeared every where else. A fresh coating, which it has just received, may remain there till the 15th inst. It is only four miles to its top. We can approach it any day in summer, take our dinner, spend an hour or more enjoying the grand scenery encircling it for many miles in every direction, and if it happen to be in huckleberry time we can partake of that delicious fruit to satiety, and then return home in the cool of the evening to meet the little ones at the gate, and receive the greetings of the loved ones at home. Indeed, this is our own Cold Mountain, planted right at our thresholds by our Heavenly Father, and claiming as its equals the highest mountains East of the great Mississippi Valley.

W. J. Wilson.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF PROFESSOR W. C. KERR.

State Geologist of North Carolina, to the Legislature of that State.

ECONOMICAL GEOLOGY.

The mountain section of North Carolina, has not been hitherto known to the world as a mineral region. And yet it contains several well marked mineral tracts whose riches are not surpassed in any other part of the State or country. Such are the limestone belt of Cherokee, with its marble, iron and gold; the copper belt of Jackson, and the iron beds of the yellow mountains. It will, perhaps, be more intelligible to consider separately, the several minerals which occur in valuable accumulations in this section. And first,

LIMESTONE.

The value of this mineral is not yet appreciated by our farmers. Its importance in an agricultural point of view it would be difficult to overstate. Dr. Hitchcock, in his report to the Geological Survey of Vermont, says of a discovery which he made of a limestone bed in that State "This is a treasure which Providence has hidden in the earth and provided for its culmination at the right time and in the right quantity, and it is of far more value, in my estimate, than all the other subterranean wealth of the State." I am not sure that this should be regarded as an extravagant statement, if applied to this State, rich as it is in other minerals. I have, therefore, made it a point to search for this rock, wherever there was the least prospect of its discovery. The most extensive and valuable limestone belt in this region is that of Cherokee. As already stated, it is found in a heavy body of slates, and consists of three or four distinct beds, separated by slates, and occupying a variable breadth of two to five miles. It extends from the Oconee river into and across Cherokee, lying along the valleys of Notteley and Valley rivers, quite to the sources of the latter, and re-appearing on the

Nantahaleh river in Macon county. It crops out along the banks and beds of the streams, in the fields and roads and the bluffs overhanging the rivers, so as to be accessible and convenient for agricultural purposes.

MARBLE.

I have no statistics at hand to show the quantity of this material which is annually imported into this State from the quarries of Massachusetts and Vermont, and the amount of money which passes beyond our borders in payment; but any one who has occasion to observe the amount of business which is done in our marble yards, and still more who will consult the census returns to see how many scores of vessels and how many thousands of laborers are employed in the two States above mentioned, to furnish us and our neighbors with ornaments for our homes and monuments for our dead, will be surprised at the magnitude of both these items. If this were inevitable, there would be no profit or propriety in speaking of it here. But the fact is far otherwise: for we have within our own borders an abundance of marble, equal to the best imported article. The limestone of Valley river is all marble, although it is not everywhere sufficiently free from flaws and impurities for ornamental uses. There are several quarries, however, where the rocks crop out in masses of fine quality and grain. The track of the proposed railroad lies along the line of these quarries, and will be built, for many miles, upon beds of solid marble. It is of several shades of color, generally white and blue to bluish grey. I have seen specimens also of a fine mottled (blue and white) variety, from the head of Valley river. But the finest grained and tinted specimens are found on Red Marble creek and Nantahaleh river. The most beautiful shades are grey and rose, to flesh colored. I have seen no marbles from any part of the world superior to these.

IRON

Is found, in some of its various forms of ore, in most of the western counties, but its most important localities are Cherokee and Mitchell. These are worthy to be mentioned with the iron mountain of Missouri.

The iron ore of Cherokee belongs to the class known as hematite. It occurs along with each of the parallel subdivisions of the limestone, sometimes on both sides of them. It outcrops in immense masses, along Notteley, on Hiawassee, at the junction of Valley river, on Peachtree creek, and the whole length of Valley river, an aggregate distance of twenty-five miles. One of these beds which appears on Peachtree, is a soft uncompacted brown ochre, which has been mined for paint. This bed is well developed in the upper portion of the valley of Valley river, on Paint creek, and again above Valleytown. The ores from many of these beds have been wrought in the common bloomeries of the country, (of which there were, perhaps, half-a-dozen in the county,) and even under this mode of treatment, are said to yield a large per centage of metal of good quality. And those beds of slaty ore, which are not workable in such open forges, would be easily smelted in a blast furnace. It is apparent, therefore, that there exists in Cherokee county, the most favorable conditions for the manufacture of iron on an indefinite scale, Three large rivers flow along and over the edges of these *iron mountains* furnishing unlimited power, and at all points; the ore is interstratified with limestone for fluxing; and the neighboring mountain slopes abound with fuel. And if this were not sufficient, the distance is only twenty-five miles to the State line, where a railroad will shortly bring mineral fuel from Chattanooga. Nothing is wanting but transportation, to develop here a manufacturing interest equal to any on the continent.

Magnetic ore is found in many other localities, and no doubt this Cranberry ore will be discovered in other outcrops in these mountains. Ore of the same character, appears at the base of the mountain, at Flat Rock, which is probably a continuation of the same series of beds. Magnetic ore occurs near Marshall also, in Madison county, and again near Fines creek, in Haywood; in each case, having the same association of hornblendic rocks. It is also found in Macon county at several points, here in a garnetiferous mica schist. Hematite ore occurs at one or two points in Buncombe, and a bed of it also overlies the limestone in Transylvania county, appearing again with it on the North Fork in McDowell. This association with limestone, which occurs so frequently, is not accidental, but points to the origin of these ores.

GOLD.

There are two principal "gold regions" in the mountain section, one in Cherokee, the other in Jackson. The gold belt of Cherokee is in the same body of slates which carries the limestone and iron. It is found both in veins and superficial deposits. The sands of Valley river yield profitably through a large part of its course, and some very rich "washings" have been found along its tributary streams on the north side. The origin of this gold is very near the limestone. A remarkably rich vein has been opened near the town of Murphy, known as No. 6, which immediately underlies the marble. This is a silver-lead quartz vein, in which is imbedded a large per centage of free gold. There is a strong probability of other similar veins having furnished the golden sands of the river and streams above mentioned.

On the southeast of the limestones is also a series of "diggings" along the lower slopes of the mountains, from near Valleytown to Vengeance creek, a distance of 12 or 15 miles. The gold is found here in the drift which covers the lower spurs and terminal ridges of the mountains lying south of Valley river. The drift-beds have a depth of 10 to 20 feet and an elevation above the river of 150 to 200 feet, and are remarkable for the great size of their quartz boulders and their very large and stanrotide crystals. These last indicate, with a good degree of probability, that the gold here is derived from the talco-micaceous slates, (several miles to the southeast) where those crystals are found in place.

At one point, the Parker mine, extensive arrangements had been completed at the opening of the war for working these deposits by the hydraulic, or hose process. For this purpose water was conveyed three or four miles along the face of the mountain in canals and aqueducts so as to gain the necessary elevation.

The continuation of this gold belt, southwestward across the country, is rendered probable by the existence of several valuable mines in this direction beyond the Hiawassee, as the Warren mine on Brasstown creek and others on. Notteley river, in the edge of Georgia. These being vein mines, may, on a proper investigation, lead to the discovery of the original source of the deposits above described.

The gold of Jackson county is also obtained almost entirely from

"washings." These are situated chiefly along southern slopes of the Blue Ridge, near Hogback, and Chimney Top mountains. The most important locality is Fairfield Valley, where Georgetown creek, one of the head streams of the Toxaway, is said to have yielded between two and three hundred thousand dollars. The deposits extend several miles along these elevated basins and have by no means been exhausted. The origin of the gold here is doubtless to be sought in veins in the Blue Ridge, which rises as a precipitous wall of gray gneiss, sheer up from the valley 700 or 800 feet, on the north and east; and it is along the base of this wall, where Georgetown creek has cut a deep channel across it, that the gold is principally obtained.

OVERMAN, IN HIS WORK ON METALLURGY, HAS RECORDED HIS CONVICTION THAT THESE MINES, UNDER PROPER MANAGEMENT, WOULD BE MORE PROFITABLE THAN THOSE OF CALIFORNIA.—*Overman Report.*

COPPER.

I am not aware of the existence of copper in the mountain section, except in what I have called the Jackson belt, because it is in this county that the formation receives its principal development, although it crosses the whole breadth of the State, and has yielded copper at several points in Macon, on the one side, and Haywood on the other.

The general character of the formation has already been given. The feature, which it is most important to recall as worthy of special attention, is the existence of numerous beds of syenite and hornblende slate throughout the tract. The relation of these to the magnetic ore has already been pointed out. They also carry the copper. All the copper mines I have seen in this region show this peculiarity. These deposits seem, in fact, not to be the true *veins* in the technical sense, (although they are in the popular) but *impregnations* of ore, of the same class with those of the Ducktown mines; but belonging to an entirely distinct age and system of rocks. The copper belt occupies the whole middle portion of Jackson county, from the head-waters of Tuckasegee river, northward to Scott's and Savannah creeks, and probably several miles beyond. None of the deposits have been properly opened and exposed, so as to afford an opportunity for a full and satisfactory examination; but so far as this has been done, many of them are of the most promising charac-

which have originated here, that are equal to the most celebrated exotics. And I have seen apples of good quality growing wild on the tops of mountains nearly five thousand feet high, where the seed had probably been accidentally dropped by the hunter.

Tobacco also flourishes remarkably in this region. Indeed I do not remember having seen it grow better anywhere than in Cherokee, for example. And from the abundance of feldspar in the rocks, and hence of alkali in the soil (as is also evidenced by the remarkable prevalence of hickory growth), of the southern half of Jackson County, this section also will, no doubt, be found to be specially adapted to this crop. Here is then the suggestion of a new industry which might become an important resource to the inhabitants.

Probably more than $100,000 are annually put in circulation in the mountain region, in payment for indigenous medicinal roots which are gathered chiefly in the rich coves and on the highest ridges. Among these are ginseng, snakeroot of several species, and pinkroot. The first named is the most important, and has long been the basis of a considerable trade. I was not able to get a reason for the neglect to cultivate this valuable plant, and could not learn that the experiment had ever been tried. The high price which it bears and the large and constant demand abroad would certainly justify such an effort to improve so obvious a hint of nature.

COMMUNICATION FROM PROF. A. GUYOT,

Of Princeton College, Princeton, N. J.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 12th, 1867.

DEAR SIR:—I mail to your address my memoir on the Appalachian Mountain System, which is the only printed communication I have made on the mountains of North Carolina. I have more than 500 heights of mountains and places in the same region determined and put down on a large map, which is as yet unpublished.

As to the capabilities of the mountain region of North Carolina and Georgia for agriculture, I can only add, in this hasty note, that the soil

is mostly fertile to the top of the hills, owing to the deep disintegration of the old rock which prevail in their structure. Hence the beauty and size of the trees which grow up to the highest top, (6,700 feet) and are most magnificent at about 4,000 feet.

The climate is all that could be desired: mild winters and mild summers, the temperature seldom rising higher than 80 and 85 in the valleys.

The grape succeeds well, but the native grape, improved by culture, should be preferred.

For summer residences, the climate of the mountains is, above all, charming; while the surrounding region is often weeks without rain, the mountains get a shower almost every day from July to the middle of August.

The great desideratum is a good system of roads and railroads if possible. The one contemplated and surveyed before the war, from Morgantown to Ducktown, and connecting with Cleveland and Chattanooga, would open the County and change its aspects altogether.

Very truly yours,

A. GUYOT.

COMMUNICATION FROM GOV. WORTH,

Of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 28, 1867.

DEAR SIR:—Immigrants proposing to settle in North Carolina, may not only rely upon all the security to their persons and property which good laws, faithfully administered, can give, but our people will welcome them with hospitality and every kindness.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JONATHAN WORTH,

Governor of North Carolina.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
LYONS, August 31, 1878. }

Exportations from the Consular District of Lyons to the United States during August, 1878, and the first eight months in the year:

	August, 1878.	The first eight month in the years		
		1878.	1877.	1876.
	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.
Raw silks	262,832.15	1,755,625.95	3,463,725.85	1,399,716.65
Silks and velvets	4,693,521.15	22,548,542.45	26,275,413.85	32,980,503.90
Ribbons, taffetas	10,884.85	86,300.15	693,946.55	2,429,883.05
" velvets	2,183.25	2,754.35	158,461.20	285,512.10
Tulles, crapes, laces, gauzes	140,828.60	1,082,627.95	868,936.45	156,752.75
Shawls	22,851.40	78,866.80	105,621.05	137,105.10
Passementeries	15,102.45	197,408.30	501,385.35	293,749.75
Church ornaments	32,342.95	337,927.20	206,943.85	437,618.80
Kid gloves	134,004.15	591,390.05	1,682,113.90	1,530,586.35
Silk-cotton gloves	.....	8,864.05	11,766.50	9,284.65
Wool dress goods	240,673.45	908,853.05	971,419.00	759,764.00
Cotton "	8,644.45	135,361.25	369,940.60	437,240.40
Total	5,563,868.25	27,734,521.45	35,249,674.15	40,857,717.50

(Signed) BENJAMIN F. PEIXOTTO,
United States Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE AGENCY (Commercial Agency), }
SAINT ETIENNE, August 31, 1878. }

Exportations from the District of Saint Etienne to the United States, from the 1st to the 31st August, 1878:

	Fr.
Silks and velvets	20,612.20
Ribbons, taffetas	115,699.15
" velvets	139,937.30
Passementeries	40,109.90
Cravats	34,718.15
Kid gloves	177,562.35
Cotton dress goods	21,759.75
Laces	11,644.00
Organzine	7,740.00
	569,782.80

(Signed) WILLIAM F. GRINNELL, U.S.C.A.

Corundum and Its Gems.*

BY CHARLES W. JENKS.

[Revised for publication by the Author.]

(*Concluded from page* 215.)

We have with us Mr. Samuel Reynolds, of this city, I believe the oldest, and certainly one of the most intelligent as well as skilful, lapidaries of this country. His testimony as to corundum as an abrasive corroborates all I have said; and also, as to the execution of the "sapphire wheel," gives the same testimony, he having cut even the diamond with the wheel before us.

Put into the form of this wheel, or used in any other that lapidaries or workers in metals employ, corundum will do 30 per cent more work than the best emery, much work that emery can not do at all, and not a small portion of the labor now done by diamonds in various forms.

I make this assertion with numerous indorsements, one of which I will give you, that of Colonel J. G. Benton, commanding at the U. S. Arsenal, Springfield, Mass., who says: "In one hundred days' work, corundum gives us a saving over the best emery of about forty-six per cent."

We have seen some of the uses and advantages of the mineral under consideration as an abrasive or cutting agent; a few words as to its gem characteristics, with a description of the mining locality where found, and I leave the matter in your hands for inquiry or discussion.

The corundum gems are nine in number. They are designated by the prefix "Oriental," because first known as coming from the East, their superior hardness and brilliancy, and because some gems of the same name are of an entirely different mineral. They are called the Oriental sapphire, ruby, asteria, emerald, topaz, amethyst, girasol, chatoyant, and white or colorless sapphire, this last very often used in place of the diamond. These all, of greater or less purity, have been found in the locality we show you in this sketch, which is among the Blue Ridge Mountains in Western North Carolina.

This section of the country is exceedingly beautiful in its scenery, with a climate, even at the elevation of the mine—three thousand feet above tide-water—much like that of South Europe.

In the old-world localities, corundum in massive form and the gems are not found in the same neighborhood. It has been the generally-entertained opinion among men of science that the geological and mineralogical conditions of the two forms of the mineral were so unlike that it was not probable they would anywhere be found together or near each other. Nature in our hemisphere shows a different development, certainly in North Carolina, where we find both forms in the same mountain.

All the gem localities of the East, where colored corundums are looked for, are, as has been said, in the beds of the streams, or in the banks on and near them. This is the case in India, Ceylon, Bactria, the Ural, China, etc. In fact, so uniform had the experience been in this direction that authorities, from Pliny to the present date, were quite united in the view that these stones were to be looked for only in the secondary formations, and as water-worn gems. Count Bournon, Cuvier, Buffon, Haüy, Sir James Bruce, and others gave this view. Sir Samuel Baker and Judge Mitford, British judge of Ceylon, both of whom have resided many years in that island, and mined extensively for sapphires, use, in their recently-published works, this language: "It is our opinion the sapphires were created in the peculiar secondary formations, where they are always found as water-worn pebbles, in a conglomerate of blue and white clay," etc.

I have never found a lapidary in Europe or this country who had seen the corundum gems in any form not subjected to water action; and I have never seen in any cabinet, here or abroad, corundums of pure color and sharp angles from any locality but the North Carolina mine.

We shall show you some of these gems which have been found there on the surface, in the beds of the streams, and at depths of from ten to seventy-five feet, yet three thousand feet above the sea-level. Some were in their native matrix of ripidolite, between hanging and foot-walls of serpentine, apparently undisturbed, and yet with all the appearance of water action: some as clear perfect crystals, with outlines as sharp as though created but yesterday; others as transparent nodules in a matrix of laminated corundum, which, had they been exposed to water action, undoubtedly would have disintegrated and have left the pure gem nodule, as found in Ceylon and elsewhere; others were found singly or in groups locked up in geodes of chlorite, from the size of a hen's egg to a fifty-pound shot; and others still in pockets of partially changed or decaying schists of mica and talc. In a pocket of this latter, the workmen one morning uncovered a crystal perfectly terminated, sapphire at one end and ruby at the other, opaque to be sure, but yet beautiful and of very perfect formation, which weighed three hundred and twelve pounds. It is five times larger than any other corundum crystal, in either hemisphere yet uncovered, and would be a center of attraction in any collection of minerals. It was purchased by Prof. Shepard, and is in his collection at Amherst College.

A comparison of the associate minerals of the ruby of Pegu and the sapphire of Ceylon with those of the North Carolina locality gives the same companions, numbering more than a dozen varieties, many of them of great interest. A microscopical examination for structure and color matter, made in my presence by Mr. H. C. Sorby, F.R.S., of Sheffield, England, and considered the best authority, showed an exact conformity to the gems of the Orient in all particulars, the color matter being due to the presence of chromium and uranium. These examinations go to prove that the geological and mineralogical conditions of the corundum formations in both hemispheres are alike. While prospecting heavily in one part of the mountain, certain indications led me to reflect whether it might not be possible to find geodes or nodules of chlorite carrying gems or crystals of corundum, similar in formation to the quartz geodes of Lake Superior, which in many cases are hollow, and lined internally with groups of beautiful amethysts. My thought was ultimately realized, with this difference: the nodules of chlorite were solid, yet some of them carrying crystals of brilliant color, though opaque like this specimen. I know of no reason why these geodes may not be found of the same character as those of quartz formation, and I will be greatly obliged to any scientific gentleman present if he will give us his views on this point.

You see upon the wall sectional drawings of the mine and its workings, with a general view of the locality.

The aspect of the ridge is somewhat barren, like that of all the corundum and emery localities with which I am acquainted in any part of the world. The granitic rocks which make up the principal masses of the mountains in this locality have been fissured here with a large dike of chrysolite and serpentine in which the corundum-carrying veins are found. These veins traverse the dike, and are mainly composed of chlorite and chloritic minerals, carrying with them corundum in massive and crystal forms. The veins are five in number, dip to the northwest at an angle of forty-five degrees, and contain the mineral in size from microscopic crystals to lamellar crystalline masses of from one to five hundred pounds. The two varieties of chlorite known as ripidolite and jefferesite form the usual vein gangue or matrix of the mineral.

Among other interesting features of this locality, three seemed to me as of special interest to mineralogists: The finding of seemingly water-worn pebbles firmly bedded in the vein gangue some distance under ground; the discovery of the finest gem in color at the bottom of the deepest shaft, its form a clearly-defined crystal with perfect faces; and the fact that crystals an inch in diameter from a depth of fifty feet could, when first brought to the surface, be broken like pipe-stems between the thumb and finger; but which, exposed to the sun and air for a few days,

Copy.

Iron ore - Ivy - Magnetite, associated with pyroxene & epidote

Spec. Grav.	4.96
Moisture	3.15
Silica	1.27
Alumina	0.92
Oxide Manganese	.85
Lime	.17
Magnesia	.53
Protoxide iron	29.60
Peroxide "	66.21
Sulph. Acid	.1
Sulphide iron	.3
	99.91

~~Iron Metallic~~

Iron Metallic	69.58
Sulphur	0.02

Signed

W C Kerr
State Geologist

(N.C.)

VALUABLE ORE.—Prof. Kerr visited d examined what is known as the ler Iron Ore Beds, on Capt W. B. ith's land, in this county. He pro- unces this deposit a fine magnetic , like that of Cranberry, highly po- e, very dense, and a very pure and uable ore. It lies within two miles the proposed French Broad River road.

SCIENTIFIC VISITORS TO OUR SECTION. — From the Raleigh *News* we learn that through the influence of Professor Kerr, State Geologist, the Rev. Dr. Hall and family of Brooklyn are on their way to Western North Carolina to spend the summer. The doctor's family contemplate remaining in Asheville, while the doctor proposes to spend his time in hunting, fishing and prospecting in the mountains of the Old North State.

Professor Kerr has also induced the following tourists, scientists, and gentlemen seeking investments to visit our magnificent western country for the purposes indicated.

Professor Jordan, in charge of the Summer School of Sciences of Cincinnati, will spend several months in the mountains, collecting specimens of natural history. There will be a number of students accompanying Prof. Jordan on this trip.

Professor T. W. Clark, Chemist, will leave Cincinnati, July 2d, for a tour in the mountains. He will take with him instruments for observation and measurements, and will join Professor Kerr in his usual summer prospecting tour for collecting specimens of mineralogy, etc. Prof. Chatard, analytical chemist, of Baltimore, has been spending several days in the geological museum, inspecting the mineral specimens, preparatory to visiting the various gold mines of No. Carolina, in the interest of Northern capitalists. Mr. Spang, a prominent banker of Alleghany, Penn., has just completed a month's trip to Mitchell and adjoining counties, exploring and hunting, and expresses himself as greatly pleased with his visit.

One of the editors of the *Southern Guide*, Washington, D. C., will join Professor Kerr in his contemplated western mountain trip, to investigate personally the mineralogical resources of the State, with a view of investing Northern capital.

A gentleman of Alexandria, Virginia, also proposes to make a tour of observation and inspection, looking to investment.

FINE MARBLE.—Prof C. D. Smith, of Franklin, is getting up a lot of fine specimens of marble from the quarries of Cherokee, which he proposes sending to the museum at Raleigh, duplicates of which are to be forwarded to the Paris Exposition. Gen. Clingman, who is an expert at such things, pronounces them equal to any of a similar character he has seen in any portion of the world.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Ore Hill Furnace at Ore Hill, Chatham county, which has been out of blast for a number of years, will probably resume operations when the railroad now building at that place is completed. This will probably be some time in 1879.

Some very fine specimens of Marble have been sent from the West to Raleigh. Just wait until our Bucktown road is finished, and Cherokee will show marble that will equal the world.

A Madison Enterprise.

Thursday there passed through here two immense buhr-stones, that were quarried out on the premises of Mr. George Gahagan, in Madison county. They are intended for Alex. McBeeb, of Greenville, S. C., and are said to be equal to the French buhr. Mr. G. informs us that there have been taken from this quarry by his father and himself over 40 sets, and that they have never failed to give entire satisfaction.

Here are several "Burr Mill Stone" quarries near Asheville—The local mills use such stones & say they are equal to French.
TAW

Greensboro *Patriot* says: A correspondent from Ore Knob, Ashe county, writes us in reference to the celebrated copper mine there: We have the largest industry in the State. We employ over 700 men and over 400 horses and mules in the business. Our cash disbursement is over $22 000 a month. We melt 2,000 tons of ore monthly, and ship about 200 000 pounds refined copper. Have a large village, hall, church store-house, &c."

This is the way our country must be developed. We hope soon to lay before our readers many important deposits of minerals in our Western counties, and we trust to soon be able to state some capitalists has gone to work in good earnest.

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Mott Stone
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Go to your text books, your libraries, your geographies, your histories, and what are the children of this or any other State taught of North Carolina? Mitchell's Geography, the standard work for schools throughout the country, had under the head of "North Carolina" a small picture of a smoky tar-kiln, a superannuated mule, two headless barrels and two lazy negroes, and under this, printed in capital letters, "CHIEF PRODUCTS—Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Lumber." This is what the world as well as North Carolinians are taught of our noble Mother State. This is why the young States of Kansas and Colorado are so much better known, and so far outstrip us. And yet—North Carolina is in fact the only State that fills up the blanks in the National census of Agricultural products, is the only State that combines the scope of climate between New York and Southern Alabama. She is the only State that can furnish duplicates of all the valuable minerals known to the civilized world.

This is a slightly exaggerated statement probably, have not heard of Tin or Quicksilver being found. Dan

LONDON "GLOBE"

USEFUL BEES

There are few persons who h
the immense agricultural and ho
annually rendered by bees, but
made by the Rev. M. Sauppe, a
of Züchendorf, Saxony, goes far t
and importance of bee culture.
that out of each of the 17,000 hives
Saxony 10,000 bees fly per day—eq
—each bee four times, equal to 680
or, in 100 days, equal to 680,000 m
before flying homewards, visits fi
fore the whole assemblage has vis
3,400,000 millions of flowers. If o
flower has become fertilised, 34
fertilised flowers would be the
the value of the fertilisation of
only a German pfennig (one-tent
united bees of Saxony have earn
sum of 68 million pfennigs—680,0
£34,000 sterling. Thus each hive
a national service to the value of
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their keep by the honey they ga
figures M. Sauppe recommends tha
be reared and kept in Saxony, bu
tion will do for this country as w

West^n N. C. is a
for Bees

N C

Go to your text books, your libraries, your geographies, your histories, and what are the children of this or any other State taught of North Carolina? Mitchell's Geography, the standard work for schools throughout the country, had under the head of "North Carolina" a small picture of a smoky tar-kiln, a superannuated mule, two headless barrels and two lazy negroes, and under this, printed in capital letters, "CHIEF PRODUCTS—Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Lumber." This is what the world as well as North Carolinians are taught of our noble Mother State. This is why the young States of Kansas and Colorado are so much better known, and so far outstrip us. And yet—North Carolina is in fact the only State that fills up the blanks in the National census of Agricultural products, is the only State that combines the scope of climate between New York and Southern Alabama. She is the only State that can furnish duplicates of all the valuable minerals known to the civilized world.

This is a slightly exaggerated statement probably, Have not heard of Tin or Quicksilver being found O.A.W.

LONDON "GLOBE" May 9/79

USEFUL BEES.

There are few persons who have any idea of the immense agricultural and horticultural service annually rendered by bees, but a calculation just made by the Rev. M. Sauppe, a great bee-master, of Zückendorf, Saxony, goes far to prove the utility and importance of bee culture. His calculation is that out of each of the 17,000 hives to be met with in Saxony 10,000 bees fly per day—equal to 170 millions—each bee four times, equal to 680 millions of flights, or, in 100 days, equal to 680,000 millions. Each bee, before flying homewards, visits fifty flowers, therefore the whole assemblage has visited no less than 3,400,000 millions of flowers. If out of ten only one flower has become fertilised, 340,000 millions of fertilised flowers would be the result. Supposing the value of the fertilisation of 5,000 flowers to be only a German pfennig (one-tenth of a penny), the united bees of Saxony have earned per annum the sum of 68 million pfennigs—680,000 marks, or about £34,000 sterling. Thus each hive is calculated to do a national service to the value of £2 per annum, and this they do while paying more than the expenses of their keep by the honey they gather. Upon these figures M. Sauppe recommends that more bees should be reared and kept in Saxony, but his recommendation will do for this country as well.

West^n N. C. is a paradise for Bees

The leaves & flowers on pages 43 - 44 - 45 & 46
were gathered within the space of a 1/4 acre
on the top of "Beancatcher" mountain, Asheville
in August 1877. - a a a p 44 is a kind
of wild mint or Bergamot which grows in
patches of an acre or more -

Dogwood

Sourwood.

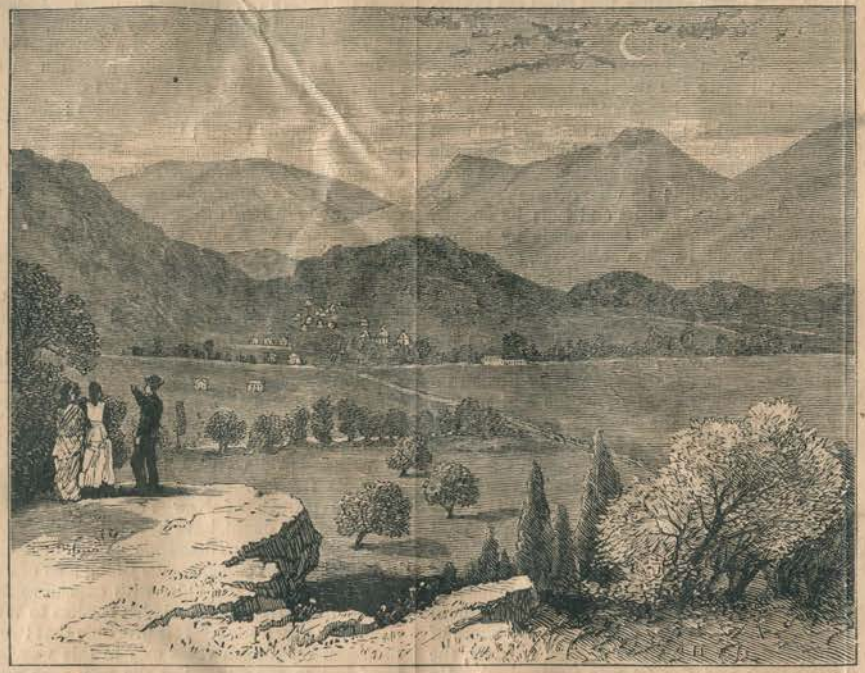
Lombardy
Poplar

Leaves on pp 47–48 from W. Morris' farm Statesville N.C. Nov 1877.

Maple.

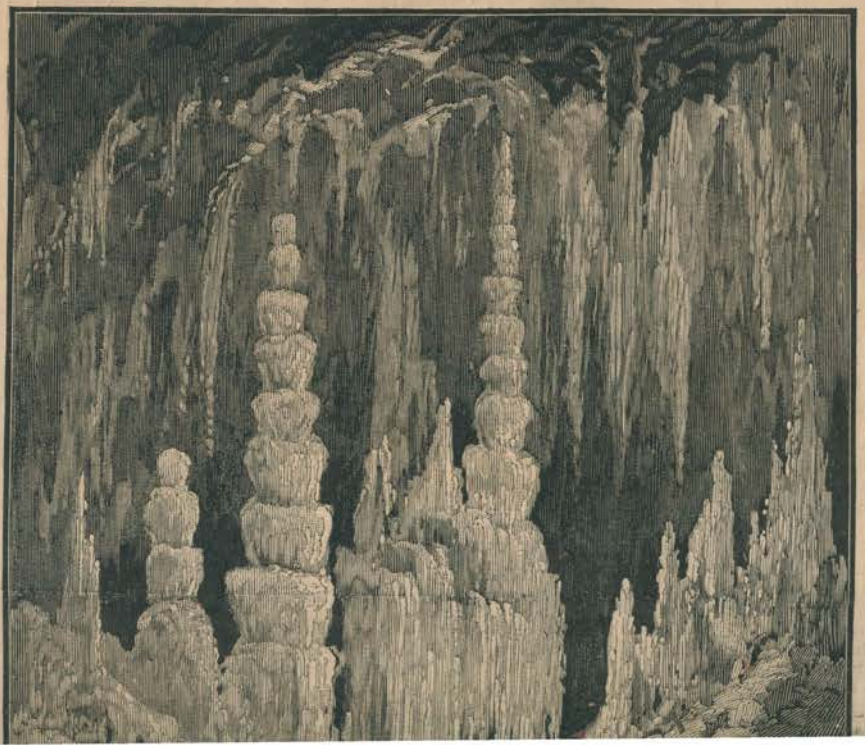
a

a - was originally a bright pink color, so fragile that it was lost by adhesion to the paper between which it was placed. This flower grew in the crevices of the wooden steps at Thos. Garwood's mountain cabin near Asheville. Buncombe Co.



THE BLUE RIDGE AND TOWN OF LURAY, FROM CAVE HILL.

THE FISH-MARKET.



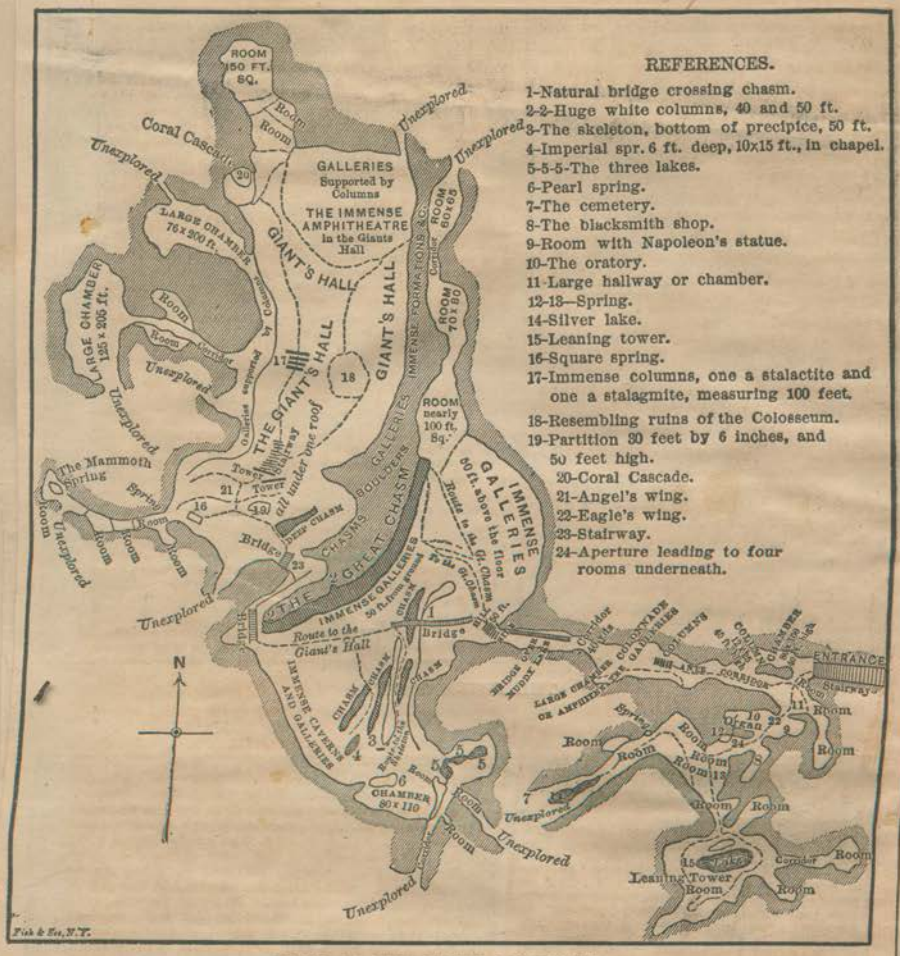
THE SENTINEL AND THE SPECTRE.

THE CATHEDRAL.

THE VIRGIN FONT.

THE GRAND GULCH.

WONDERS UNDERGROUND—THE CAVES OF LURAY, VIRGINIA.—From Sketches by Alexander Y. Lee.—[See Page 30.]



PLAN OF THE CAVES OF LURAY.

WONDERS UNDER-GROUND.

THE picturesque little village of Luray, in Page County, Virginia, has suddenly become famous through the discovery in its neighborhood of a series of caves, whose extent and magnificence cast even the celebrated Mammoth Cave of Kentucky into the shade. On page 29 our readers will find several sketches of this wonderful subterranean realm, which in former ages might have been imagined to be the abode of fairies, gnomes, and other spirits that shun the light of day, and only come forth to the upper world when the moon or the stars alone can behold their sports. It is strange, by-the-way, that so little use is made of fairy mythology in giving names to the various chambers and galleries in these immense caverns. The discoverers and explorers appear to be wholly without imagination and never to have read fairy stories or the *Arabian Nights;* and they can think of nothing but the names so familiar to every one who has ever visited a large cave. We know beforehand that we shall find a "cathedral," a "pulpit," an "amphitheatre," a "bridal chamber," and all the rest. The owners of the Luray caves would do well to invite a committee of artists and authors to visit

further on the "Spectre" looms up dim and ghastly in the flickering light. This formation is about seventy-five feet high. Not far from this spot a small bridge spans the ravine, at the bottom of which a human skeleton was found by the first explorers—perhaps that of some prehistoric man—partially concealed by formations which have been accumulating about it during the ages that have elapsed since life was dashed out of it by the fall into the horrible darkness of this awful chasm.

The "Cathedral" is remarkable for the size, variety, and beauty of its formations, some rising to a great height from the floor, and others depending from the arched and dome-like roof. One can easily imagine himself standing in some wonderful hall described in the *Arabian Nights*, the work of genii; and again one is vexed at the want of taste or fancy that applies so commonplace and inappropriate a name to a scene of such weird and fantastic beauty.

These are a few only of the wonders to be found in this most remarkable of caverns. Its full extent may never be known. Those who have most carefully explored its various ramifications believe that they will be found to extend in a continuous chain to the Shenandoah River.

THE LURAY CAVERNS.

Exploration of Wondrous Caverns in Virginia.

CHAMBERS OF STALACTITES.

Beauties of Coral Cascade and Giant Hall.

N.Y. HERALD Nov 18

LURAY, Page County, Va., Nov. 4, 1878.

The exploration of the caverns which take their name from this little village, and which are now destined to become famous as one of the world's wonders, still continues. Each day—almost each hour—develops some new wonder, and it remains an open question whether the beautiful mountain county of Page is not the upper crust of a vast succession of subterranean mysteries. On every side of the already discovered and explored caverns is found passages and outlets to as yet unknown regions and most of which are so far impassable, owing to the lack of means and the absence of necessary machinery with which to operate and open them up. It is more than probable that the proprietors, with an eye to their own interests, will confine their operations below to the limits of the thirty-eight acres which they were lucky enough to purchase when one of them, Mr. Campbell, first discovered the "rabbit hole" at the base of Cave Hill. And, by the way, it is more than likely that the fortunate discoverers and adventurous explorers will encounter considerable trouble in maintaining their right and title to the cavernous property which they bought at a commissioner's sale, for even now the former owners are exhausting all the legal talent of the county in an endeavor to regain possession of it. Of course the lawyers will encourage them in this effort as long as there remains a chance to get a retainer and a prospective big fee.

THE CAVERNS.

As already described in the HERALD the new discoveries are located under a knob or spur of the Massanutton range, about one mile or a little over west of this village. The entrance, which has been sunk to a depth sufficient to admit of putting in an ordinary door, is on the east side of the hill, and the main caverns, after running north for about four hundred and fifty yards, turn off in a northwesterly direction, extending probably over a mile as far as explored. The descent to the door is some thirty feet in daylight, and as many below in the darkness when standing on the floor of the vaulted and extensive antechamber, as it has been appropriately called. This compartment is about eighty by one hundred feet, with the rugged ceiling ranging from thirty to forty feet, and is decorated with masses of stalactites and a large column in the centre reaching nearly to the roof 12 by 25 feet in extent. It is very handsome, but as if designed for the purpose of an antechamber, does not compare with the gorgeous draperies and magnificent spectacles in the rooms beyond.

THE SOUTHERN TIER OF CHAMBERS.

Excepting the faint ray of daylight that penetrates from the doorway, the darkness is intense, and candles, the only artificial light yet within the means of the proprietors or the resources of Luray, are brought into active requisition. Each visitor, guide and manager is furnished with a "dip," and the party starts on its tour of exploration. When I first went in the party consisted of about thirty persons, all natives but your correspondent, who caused considerable sensation with the locomotive headlight which was kindly furnished me by Colonel E. T. Smith, one of the superintendents of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. A locomotive headlight had never been seen in the Luray Valley before, and this avant-courier of a railroad, which they have been vainly expecting for years, was hailed with delight, not only as a good omen of a future railroad, but as a curiosity scarcely surpassed by the caverns themselves. Leaving the antechamber and proceeding to the left through a low arch, the party passed successively through an entire suit of beautiful chambers resplendent and dazzling with stalacta of every possible shape and color. In many instances these chambers resemble grottoes, and the floors are as much objects of curiosity as the walls and ceilings, from the fact that the stalagma is just as grand and beautiful as the stalacts. The main curiosities, however, in this range are the blacksmith's shop, so called because of the close resemblance of two small stalagmites, located near an apparent grate for a furnace, bear to anvils. The shape is almost perfect, and a blackened incrustation, evidently the result of some mineral in the earth above, in the white stalactites strengthens the illusion. In another chamber is a small statuette which the enthusiastic imaginations of the natives have tortured into a model of Napoleon. I cannot say that the likeness in this instance is as good as that in the case of the anvils in the blacksmith's shop. Next is the "Oratory," where the fluted columns of an immense sheet of stalacta surmounted by a canopy looks exactly like an organ in a church, the colors only differing, and being more brilliant in the light of our candles than can possibly be described. Then comes low-arched passages leading to four unexplored rooms beneath this range. In another chamber is an exact picture of an eagle's wing, and all of them are covered with the most brilliant stalactites of every color. At the further end of this tier is a large chamber, in which is a curiosity named the Leaning Tower, and which also has a miniature lake with clear water. The Leaning Tower is a huge stalactite fifteen feet in diameter and some twenty-five long, which has broken away from the dome and now lies in an inclined position. From the peculiar formation at its top this may have happened some thousands of years ago. This ended the southern range, and returning to the antechamber, where two muscular mountaineers were employed to carry the headlight, we set forward to explore the wonders to the west and northwest.

THE WESTERN RANGE.

The route in this direction is impeded by chasms, gullies and hills; but with singular ingenuity the proprietors have already bridged over the former, and made the ascent and descent of the latter easier by comfortable wooden stairways. But an immense amount of labor has yet to be expended to make the complete trip through the caverns as expeditious and safe as the average tourist and visitor will require. A guide with a candle is the leader, the headlight next and the party following, we passed through a long corridor, and suddenly, far beyond, the rays from the reflector opened to our view a large chamber or amphitheatre, in which were columns reaching the roof, and around which were galleries and colonnades of great extent and the most massive construction. These galleries stretched away out from the walls for a great distance with no other support than that by which they were attached to the walls, and looking as if their immense weight must some time cause them to break loose and come crashing down to the floors beneath, awakening the echoes with subterranean thunder. The stalactitical spectacle here is very grand. Pushing on through another corridor we cross a bridge over Muddy Lake, which, the proprietors inform me, they had at first to navigate by a small boat, but in which there is not now a drop of water, and no one can account for its disappearance or where it went to. A hill is then ascended and, advancing a short distance, the rays of the headlight, as it is termed, in every direction discloses to us an immense vacuum with the roof immediately above our heads and yawning chasms below on every side. Away to the right and beyond the hill are tiers of galleries fifty feet from the ground below and overhanging one of the great chasms. We took the route to the left and explored several large chambers full of stalactites, both on walls and ceilings, but one of which was entirely devoid of stalagmites. This is a chamber about one hundred feet square, and has in it three lakes, which accounts for the total absence of stalagmites. These three lakes are in reality three springs, of which there are nearly one hundred in the caverns as far as discovered, and all of them, without exception, are exquisitely beautiful. On the left of this route is the "Skeleton's Chasm," and a view of this is reached by a very perilous scramble over a slippery ridge, on either side of which are dangerous chasms. This is why the skeleton was first supposed to be petrified. It never occurred to the discoverers that any human being had within centuries past penetrated these caverns, and seeing a skeleton at the bottom of this chasm they at once jumped to the conclusion that it must be petrified. It turns out now that the skeleton is the remains of an adventurer who at some remote period obtained access to the caverns, and in wandering about exploring them fell into the chasm and was killed. The bones are those of a small man, or a boy about fifteen years of age. I have in my possession a portion of one of the thigh bones, which medical men pronounce to be a veritable piece of human anatomy. The skeleton is partially embedded in the mud, half of it protruding above the limestone incrustation which has formed on the surface of the chasm. It is a ghastly and revolting looking object, which I consider the least interesting of the numerous wonders to be seen in the caverns, and will only be visited by those actuated by a morbid curiosity.

THE SPRINGS.

To the left is another chamber, 80 by 100 feet, full of stalactites, and in one corner a spring called Pearl Spring from the resemblance its bed bears to pearls. It is very large, surrounded by masses of small white formations and by a semicircle of lovely and white moss. Continuing our researches we next come to the Imperial Spring, which is situated on the top of a high gallery nearly surrounded by chasms. The water in this is nearly six feet in depth and as clear as crystal. The trough or basin is fifteen feet in length by ten in breadth and is filled to the brim. It is in the most exquisite little grotto, in shape like a small chapel, whose walls are masses of stalactite pillars as round and smooth as polished marble. The Crystal Spring, almost in sight, is another beautiful body of water, smaller in dimensions, but otherwise of the same character. Making a digression, not from our route, but from the regular order of this narrative, I will here mention what I conceive to be the most beautiful object in the caverns, and that is the queen of springs—the Coral Cascade. It is located in the extreme corner of Giant's Hall, and, like the Imperial Spring, is within the most charming little grotto. This gem of a spring has a basin somewhat in the shape of a coffin elevated about six feet from the floor, and crowning five semicircular tiers of smaller basins with scalloped edges and lined by the most exquisite crystal formations, which sparkle and glitter in the light, surpassing in loveliness anything ever witnessed. When the main or upper trough overflows the other basins are filled, but the water rapidly leaves them. The main basin is always full. Immediately over it is a canopy, as if to protect the spring, and at the back a beautiful sheet of stalactites, the very picture of a flowing cascade. This beauty has been appropriately christened the Coral Cascade.

THE NORTHERN RANGE.

The Giant's Hall is the name that has been given to this chamber because of its immensity. The caverns here turn northward. Before we reached it the party of thirty had broken up into squads and had scattered considerably over this vast room. When we entered our headlight cast its rays for a great distance, and the wandering visitors with their candles looked like so many pigmies as they flitted to and fro among the monster stalactites and columns with which the chamber is filled. At some points the great arched, uneven roof rises to a height of 100 feet, from which is suspended the most enormous stalactites perhaps in the world. Some of them are shaped like icicles, but the great majority of them take the form of curtained drapery, and others assume the most fantastic and extraordinary appearances imaginable. For an immense distance around the most enormous galleries hang, casting their shadows against the roof, leaving the mind to conjecture what must exist beyond. A rough estimate makes this chamber eleven acres in extent, all under one roof, but I am inclined to believe it is even more than this. In some places there are great mounds of earth reaching nearly to the roof, which are reached by roughly constructed bridges, and when on the top the tourist has to walk in a crouched position, his back often scratching the rugged bare granite ceiling which here is entirely devoid of stalacta. On the outer edges of these mounds are great chasms the depth of which are unknown, and are, perhaps, in some instances unfathomable. It is impossible to convey even the faintest idea of the magnificence of the chambers in this great hall. Columns of stalagma of the purest white, varying in size from six inches in diameter to three feet in height to fifteen feet in diameter and fifty feet in height, are everywhere to be seen. The ledges of the great galleries are studded all along with every imaginable subterranean and stalactitical formation, suggesting to the mind of the bewildered beholder hobgoblins and phantoms of every description. These shapes and fantasies are magnified by the great shadows cast from the constantly moving and rather feeble lights of a numerous party. Even the powerful rays of our reflector failed to afford anything like an adequate light for the apartment, but it did serve in a wonderful degree to develop the mysteries of the caverns and reveal to our gaze sights of which we never before had the remotest conception.

SOME OF THE WONDERS.

On the route through this hall the visitors have to stoop and walk under an immense column of apparent Corinthian architecture which has fallen from the dome and stretches itself across the passage. It is about fifty feet long and ten feet in diameter, and is estimated by a party skilled in such matters to weigh 120,000 pounds and to have been several thousand years in the course of formation. Many of the great curiosities, from their colossal dimensions, must have begun the process of formation with the creation, for it is impossible to realize how such immense stalactites could reach their present size from the mere dripping of limestone water. Perhaps the most interesting column or double column in the caverns is situated almost in the centre of Giant's Hall. It is formed of a colossal stalagmite rising a distance of seventy feet and imbedding itself in the embrace of a monster stalactite dropping about the same distance, together forming a grand imperial column. It has been named the Double Column. Not far from this is another marvel of this underground world called the Partition, which is a wall of transparent stalacta six inches in thickness, with a breadth of thirty feet and a height of fifty feet. It is a gem of natural architecture, beautifully corrugated, and it is perhaps safe to say that no human hand could construct anything to compare with it, and certainly human eyes have never seen its equal above or under ground. In another place is a curiosity now called the Angel's Wing, which is about ten or twelve feet in length, white as the driven snow, and so perfect in shape that one could almost imagine the plumage real. One column of stalagmite, which attracts great attention, and which towers upward for some forty or fifty feet, has assumed the form of some twenty-five or thirty huge blocks, one laid upon top of the other, that at the base being the largest and the others gradually smaller to the top. Many of the draperies and curtains, hanging in the most enormous masses, were so thin as to be transparent, and presenting a beautiful effect when a light is placed behind them. Some of them were distinctly marked with red, blue and brown lines, like graining, others with every color of the rainbow, and all of them, when struck, emitted the most charming musical sounds, every note in the gamut being produced. Among the great slabs and draperies hanging from the domes there are many that are broken off, some of them near the centre; but what was most remarkable was the absence of the pieces as broken off. We could not find the smallest fragment of the portions that had fallen, though many of these pieces must have measured fifteen or twenty feet, and have weighed several tons. Numerous theories are advanced as to the cause of their disappearance, the most probable of which is that they fell horizontally and were gradually covered by the accumulation of earth, or that they dissolved and became portion of the earth, which itself is formed from ages of dripping. A peculiarity of some of this earth is that where the owners have been digging it out to make passageways it is not heavier than quinine and is of a light buff color.

The domes covering the galleries extend in many instances several hundred feet without any support, and are formed of solid rock, resembling granite. Others are sky blue and others still of brown and buff color, but all of hard stone. Some of the great galleries are half way between the floor and dome, and in a few instances nature has made a provision for their support in heavy pillars of stalagmite, which, rising from the ground, have become firmly knit with the gallery. These galleries frequently lead off into other apartments of all sizes, and which, from their inaccessibilty, are only partially explored.

The atmosphere is pure and balmy, the temperature standing at 55, while without the caverns it was less than 40 and very cool.

UNEXPLORED.

Many caverns remain at present unexplored. It is impossible to tell where they will end, as I before remarked. New openings present themselves in all directions. The owners have been so busy trying to make the caverns comfortable for visitors that they have had little or no time to prosecute further researches. To-day your correspondent crawled through a new opening with one of the proprietors, and we travelled several hundred yards through various small chambers and corridors, many of them with exquisite draperies, and in one of them a spring fully twelve feet square. These openings frequently occur under huge bowlders, where one would not think the body of a man would pass, but yet these adventurous men drag themselves through and under and over rocks and cavities, and are finally rewarded by finding themselves in other chambers. The owners of these caves are untiring and energetic, and they deserve to make a success of their great discovery.

FAYAL, Oct 16—Sailed, bark Veronica, Hathaway, New Bedford.

HAMBURG, Nov 5—Arrived, barks Republik (Ger), Fortmann, New York; Niord (Nor), Semb, do.

Sailed 5th, bark Midas (Br), McKenzie, New York.

HAVRE, Nov 5—Arrived, steamer St Laurent (Fr), Jonda, New York.

INNISHOWEN HEAD, Nov 5—Sailed, bark Harvest Home (Br), German (from Londonderry), Mobile (before reported for Darien).

LIVERPOOL, Nov 5—Arrived, steamer Massachusetts (Br), Walters, Boston.

Sailed 5th, steamer Bulgarian (Br), Trant, Boston; ship Adam o' Shanter, Soule, Calcutta; bark Professor Nordenskjold (Nor), Jensen, United States.

LIMERICK, Nov 3—Arrived, brig Agnes (Nor), Andersen, Philadelphia.

MALTA, Oct 24—Sailed, bark Anna Oneta (Ital), Repetto, Boston.

PLYMOUTH, Nov 5—Sailed, bark Sofiid (Nor), Berner, New York.

Steamer City of Rio de Janeiro, Weir, Rio Janeiro—C H Mallory & Co.
Steamer Wyanoke, Couch, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamer F W Brune, Foster, Baltimore—J S Krems.
Steamer Chas W Lord, Colton, Philadelphia—Wm James.
Steamer Glaucus, Bearse, Boston—H F Dimock.
Bark Albert (Br), Erskin, Wellington and Port Lyttleton, NZ—Jas W Elwell & Co.
Bark Erycina (Br), Hannay, Swansea—J S Tucker & Co.
Bark Fifadelfia (Aus), Poldingo, Bristol—Slocovich & Co.
Bark Liberia, Reeves, Goree and a market—Yates & Porterfield.
Schr Fred Smith, Brown, Pernambuco—F H Smith & Co.

SAILED.

Steamers Halley (Br), for Liverpool; Wyoming (Br), do; Dragon (Br), Bristol; City of Rio de Janeiro, Rio Janeiro; Wyanoke, Richmond; Chas W Lord, Philadelphia; ship Susan Gilmore, Shanghai; bark Eliza Barss (Br), Bermuda; brig Soelto (Ital), Oporto.

MARITIME MISCELLANY.

STEAMER CITY OF SAVANNAH, Mallory, from Savannah, while coming up the bay about 2 AM, 5th, went ashore on Ellis Island. She will probably have to discharge part of her cargo before getting off.

SHIP BULLION, at San Francisco Oct 28 from Manila, reports:—Sailed Aug 30; had fine weather to Sept 15, lat 23 N, lon 127 56 E; then encountered a hurricane, lasting until the 19th; wind NW, light, with heavy swell, and to E and SE, blowing violently between E and SE; ship under reefed spanker and main spencer; carried away foretopgallant yard and lost four sails.

BARK STRASBURG (Ger), from New York for Port Natal, which put into St Thomas dismasted, met with the disaster in a hurricane night of Oct 14. She arrived under jury masts.

BRIG WILLIE (Br), from Denia, before reported damaged in a hurricane, is at Philadelphia. She was not at Nassau, as misprinted.

BRIG COLUMBUS (Dutch), Mulder, from Laguna for Hamburg, struck on a coral bank near Alacran reef, off the coast of Yucatan. All hands were obliged to leave her, saving one of their effects. The C was 174 tons burden, and had a cargo of logwood. The crew arrived at New York yesterday per the steamer City of Merida, from Mexico and Havana.

SCHR W H JORDAN, from Baltimore for Boston, is ashore on the Bodkin, mouth of the Patapsco.

SCHR SILVER STREAM, from Prince Edward Island, before reported ashore in the Strait of Canso, has been lightened and got off.

SCHR LEVI HART, Giles, from Curacoa for Boston, was

Bowley, Antwerp; schrs J M Fitzpatrick, Cannon, St Mary's Ga; Edwin, Ryan, Richmond, Va; Sallie Ann, Towns... James River; A M Edwards, Snedecor, City Point; Wa... ful, Gill, New York; S A Read, Arnold, Hartford; ... Bayles, Snow, Newport; Lamertine, Irelan, Boston; ... Smith, Hanson, do; Laura V Rose, Allen, Portsmo... Elizabeth Magee, Magee, Richmond, Me.

Cleared—Steamers Reading, Colburn, Boston; Be... Pendleton, do; Harrisburg, Worth, Salem; E C Bic... Wallace, New York; J W Everman, Carr, Richmond; b... Ruma (Aus), Begna, Ancona; Tommasseo (Ital), Sta... Lynn; Brage (Nor), Hansen, Antwerp; brigs Paquet... Nova York (Port), Silva, Oporto; W D Andrews, Ell... New York; schrs Frank Queen, Calhoun, Barbados; ... dine, Dennison, Boston; Howard A Hunt, Ross, Barba... Laura V Rose, Allen, Portsmouth; Alice Borda, Du... Boston; Chas E Smith, Hansen, do; Lena Hunter, Ri... do; S B Wheeler, Godfrey, do; C L Godfrey, Godfrey ... Ella Frances, Bolger, Somerset; S B Franklin, Gr... Danversport; Marcus A Davis, Long, Georgetown, DC; ... Ely, Mullen, Richmond; J S Ivins, Ingersoll, do; E T Li... Vaughan, Port Royal.

Sailed—Steamers Reading, Berks, Harrisburg and ... Everman.

PORTLAND, Me, Nov 4—Arrived, schrs T S McLel... New York; Alaska, Rondout.

Cleared—Schr Maggie Power, New York.

5th—Cleared, schr Daisy E Parkhurst, Kraper, Havan...

PORTSMOUTH, Nov 3—Arrived, schrs Warren Saw... Orie, Georgetown, DC; Ariel, Candage, Hoboken.

4th—Arrived, schrs David Faust, Smith, Philadelp... Cocheco, Seaward, Baltimore for Dover.

PROVIDENCE, Nov 4—Arrived, steamers McClellan, ... or, Baltimore via Norfolk; Tonawanda, Sherman, P... adelphia; schrs Lottie, Somers, Georgetown, ... for Pawtucket; Lucy Graham, Smith, Georgetown, ... Frank G Dow, Gage, do; West Wind, Romer, Philadelp... S S Brown, Mott, Albany; Charger, Kelley, South Am... Cornelia, Lyon, Port Johnson; A T Rowland, Rowland, ... Surprise, Seaman, do for Pawtucket; Albion, Mills, E... Bethport; Mary E Woodhull, Horton, Hoboken; E & J ... ley, Newman, Hoboken; Ranger, Smith, New York.

Sailed—Schrs A Beckerman, Hathaway, New Y... Emily, Provost, New York.

RICHMOND, Nov 4—Arrived, brigs Theodore (Ger), ... man, Norfolk; Lorentz (Ger), Graw, do; schrs Mar... Thayer, Whitman, New York; J V Wellington, Rich, ... ton; Maria Pierson, Grant, New York; Convoy, Fre... Rockland; Anne E Moore, Eskridge, New York; Cha... Woolsey, Brown, do; John McDonnell, McKendree, ... Sailed—Steamer Wyanoke, Couch, New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct 28—Arrived, ship Otago, Hard... Port Blakely; brig Deacon, Connor, Port Discovery.

Cleared—Bark Monitor, Emerson, Eureka.

Sailed—Bark P J Carleton, Amesbury, Nanaimo.

Nov 5—Arrived, steamer Zealandia (Br), Chevalier, ... ney via Honolulu; ships Eureka, Woodworth, New Y... ivy, Lowell, do; Charles H Marshall, Hutchinson, do; F... (Br), Rhodes, Rio Janeiro; River Nith (Br), Richards, H... bark Anna (Ger), Meyer, Hamburg; brig Bertha Heyn (... Oldenburg, Buenos Ayres.

Sailed—Steamer Colima, Searle, Panama.

SAVANNAH, Nov 5—Arrived, steamers City of Ma... Nickerson, New York; Juniata, Catherine, Philadelp... bark Alfred Gibbs (Nor), Marseilles; brig Julio (Sp), ... vana; schrs C Van Gilder, Baltimore; Crissie Wright ... Chattanooga, Snare, and E S Powell, Williams, New Y... American Eagle, Davis, Philadelphia; Maggie J Lawr... Haley, do; L V Hall, do; Lady Bannerman (Br), Rob... Abaco; Lottie & Annie, Altahawa River.

Cleared—Steamer Juan (Br), Simpson, Liverpool; ... Lady Dufferin (Br), Flynn, Havre; schr Z Steelman, Fi... Philadelphia.

Sailed—Steamers Royal Standard (Br), Liverpool; ... (Br), do; bark M Smith Petersen (Nor), Havre.

SALEM, Nov 2—Arrived, schr Mary Shields, Linds... Gardiner for New York.

SOMERSET, Nov 2—Arrived, schrs N Holmes, Dow, ... Amboy; F C Smith, Smith, South Amboy.

4th—Arrived, schrs James Satterthwaite, Powell, an... len M Baxter, Green, Philadelphia; Belle Halladay, ... Georgetown, DC.

STONINGTON, Nov 4—Arrived, schrs Pennsylv... Avery, Port Johnson; E A Chesebro, Robinson, to loa... New York; Luna, Wells, Perth Amboy; Mary G Farr, ... well, Providence, to load for Richmond, Va.

WILMINGTON, NC, Nov 5—Cleared, barks Em... (Nor), Knudsen, Glasgow; Thomas C Seed (Br), And... Havre; brig Busy Bee (Br), Thompson, ——.

Arrived 4th, steamer Margaret, Foote, New York; ... Varnaes (Nor), Petersen, Savannah; schr J E Sim... Grace, Philadelphia.

WAREHAM, Nov 3—Arrived, schrs Ada Herbert, ... New York; Estelle Day, Tracey, Georgetown, DC.

Sailed—Schr Sallie A Chartrie, Cummings, New Yo...

WESTERLY, Nov 3—Sailed, schr Emma A Chesebro ... Inson, New York.

4th—Arrived, schr R W Babcock, Sisson, Weehawk...

BATH, Nov 2—Arrived, schrs Ellis P Rogers, Oliver ... York; S C Tryon, Nickerson, Boston, to load for Wa... ton; Reuben Eastman, Eastman, New York for Gardi...

3d—Arrived, schrs Fairfield, seeking; Maggie J ... wick, Norris, Boston, to load for Philadelphia.

Sailed—Schrs Satilla, Rivers, Satilla River; H B M... Handy; Enos B Phillips, Baker, and Allen Green, N... son, Philadelphia.

BRISTOL, Nov 3—Arrived, schr Julia A Tate, Tate, ... dence, to load for New York.

CHARLESTON, Nov 5—Arrived, steamers Royal ... strel (Br), Taylor, Cardiff; Champion, Lockwood, New ... barks Gulow (Nor), Bentsen, Gloucester; Express, Lo... brig Albert Pesca, Cuara (Brazil); schrs Lily, Cole ... York; Matthew Kinney, Barter, Boston; D S Siner, ... ley, Philadelphia; Pioneer, Roberts, Bahamas; N W Y... Steelman, Philadelphia; Willie Luce, Spear, Rockpor...

DANVERSPORT, Oct 28—Arrived, schrs George P ... Gammon, and Veto, Thorndike, New York.

GEORGIA – The ladies dress goods of this Co are sold by A. T. Stewart & Co N.Y. Equal quality but cheaper than Northern

EVERYTHING MARKED DOWN!

A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF WOOLENS

G. GUNBY JORDAN, *Treasurer.* N. J BUSSEY, *President*

EAGLE AND PHENIX MANF'G Co.

Columbus, Georgia.

Prices of this Day, July 27th, 1877.

Terms 60 Days on Cotton Goods—90 Days on Woolen Goods.

For prompt Cash we allow 2 per cent. on Cottons and 4 per cent. on Woolens.

Brown Cotton Goods.

4–4 Sheetings—STANDARD	7½ c.
7–8 Shirting, (4¼ oz. to yard,)	6½ c.
7–8 Drilling,	8½ c.
7–8 Osnaburgs, 8 oz.	10½ c.
Columbus Osnaburgs—very popular,	9 c.

Plaids and Stripes.

Eagle Checks, including Tri-colors.	10 c.
Dixie Plaids, extra heavy,	13½ c.
Champion XX Stripes,	10 c.
Cheviot Stripes,	8½ c.

Ginghams.

Many new Styles and Patterns,	10 c.

Furniture Plaids.

4–4 Assorted patterns, blue and brown,	13 c.

Dress Goods.

Sunny South Dress Plaids	11½ c.
Fancy Dress Goods 24 inch	14 c.
" " " 27 inch	15 c.

Apron Checks.

33 in. extra,	13 c.
30 in. "	11½ c.

Hickory Shirtings.

Extra quality, blue and brown,	12½ c.

Awning Cloth.

Extra Heavy, in blue, 28 in.	16 c.
Do. do. in blue and red, 33 in	24 c.

Tickings.

A. C. A., extra, 36 inch	22 c.
A A., " 32 "	18 c.
A, 30 "	15 c.
B, 30 "	12 c.
C, 30 "	10 c.

White Cotton Bed Blankets.

12–4 Full size,	$3 50 pair
11–4 do.	3 25 "
10–4 do.	3 00 "
Crib or Cradle size	1 70 "
10–4 Brown,	3 50 "

Woolen Goods.

Doeskin, extra, selected wool filling, 9 oz., . . per yd.	50 c.
Standard Doeskin Jeans, pure wool filling, 9 oz. "	40 c.
White Twills, (or Kerseys,) 10 oz. "	31 c.
" " " " 10 oz. no brand . . . "	24 c.
Light Doeskin Jeans "	35 c.
Columbus Jeans 9 oz "	25 c.
Truck for Trowsers, 9½ oz., three colors "	25 c.
Live Oak Jeans, new style, four colors, 8½ oz. "	24 c.
Colored Twills, 10 oz., "	30 c.
" " 10 oz., all-wool filling "	40 c.
Empire Jeans, A. A. 9 oz "	37 c.
" " A "	30 c.

Cottonades.

Attakapas, A. A	31 c.
Attakapas, A	24 c.
Cable A. (double and twist,)	26 c.
Camlet Jeans, extra	19 c.
Pantaloon Checks,	16 c.
Plaid Cottonades,	14 c.
Twilled Cottonades,	14 c.
French Cottonades	24 c.
Basket Cottonades	16 c.
Phenix Cottonades,	16 c.

Convict Stripes.

Plain Cotton—for Shirts 7 oz. . . . pr. yd.	13 c.
Twilled " for Pants 8 oz. "	16 c.
Heavy Woolen " " 10 oz. "	33 c.

Yarns.

5 to 10s, per bunch of 5 lbs.	95 c.

Rope.

On or off Reels, as preferred.

5/16, 3/8, ½ inch, qr., half and whole coils,	17 c. lb.
¼ in., qr., half and whole coils,	17½ c. lb.

Knitting Thread.

12 balls to pound, Bleached,	40 c
12 " " Unbleached,	36 c.

Wrapping Twine.

12 balls to the pound,	25 c.

Our WOOLENS are the most HONEST GOODS in the Market.

(Over.)

East Tennessee
West Virginia &
North Georgia

have a geological system in common with "Buncombe" as the whole of Western N.C. was originally called

In climate Buncombe has the happy mean between the more northern climate of West Va & the more southern one of the adjoining portions of S.C. & Georgia

The "McClure" Steam G

TENNESSEE'S MINERAL WEALTH.

CHARCOAL IRON MANUFACTURED AT A COST OF ELEVEN DOLLARS PER TON—MINES OF PAINT.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 11, 1878.

Some two months since the Browneport Furnace, in Decatur county, Tenn., situated about three miles from the Tennessee River, was again put into active operation after a suspension of some months, and is now making a handsome yield. At the rates at which iron is manufactured at that place no other point probably in the world can compete with it for cheapness. Commissioner Killebrew is of opinion that this furnace and one other—the Ætna Furnance, in Tennessee—turns out iron at prices that cannot be reduced in any other region. The ore is found below the black shale or devonian formation, not at all common in the western iron belt of Tennessee. The matrix is of putty, grading in color from a dark red to a putty white. The ore is found in solid beds and the process of mining is carried on in a manner similar to that used for coal—that is, by entries. No money is paid out either for labor or material, but all transactions are on a basis of goods. The cost of manufacturing is comparatively small. Mr. Charles Young, the owner of the mines, says that for eight years past the engine in use has not cost one cent for repairs. No interest is paid on the capital invested, the profit on goods sold more than amply compensating for the want of it.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

An estimate made of the actual cost of manufacturing ore into pig iron is as follows:—

Two tons ore, half raw and fine, at $1 25 per ton	$2 50
135 bushels charcoal at 4c.	5 40
Quarter ton limestone at 60c. per ton	0 15
Superintendence and labor	2 75
Incidentals and repairs	0 20
Total	$11 00

After the ore is converted into the pig iron it is conveyed to the river at a cost of eighty cents per ton and then shipped to Cincinnati and St. Louis for $2 per ton. Once in the market, it sells without trouble at $17 50 and $18 50 per ton.

The other furnace mentioned by Commissioner Killebrew as turning out remarkably cheap iron is the old Ætna Furnace, located in Hickman county. Here the ore piles itself up in immense heights of two hundred feet and more. The beds are in some portions 120 feet in thickness. The ore can be mined with as little difficulty as limestone. All it needs to become a vast industry is the proper management and some skilful hand to take hold of it. It has been estimated that it can be mined at fifty cents or less per ton. To add to the facilities of delivery a narrow gauge railroad is now being constructed through Hickman county, which will very materially increase the value of the iron banks.

PAINT MINE.

Commissioner Killebrew also alludes to an immense tract of paint land lying near Clifton, Wayne county, also situated on the Tennessee River. It is the anhydrous red oxide of iron, and as a mineral paint has been pronounced by competent judges to be of the most desirable kind. The paint bed is situated in two hills, each covering some six or eight acres, and varying in thickness from ten to fifteen feet. Some excavations have already been made, and the deposit shows itself very soft, and quantities of it entirely free from grit and impurities. It is an unctuous, dark red powder, working up well in oil, and by mixing with white lead any tints desired can be obtained. It is said to possess even more body than the Lehigh paint. From working in the furnace the deposit yielded about sixty-five per cent of iron, and was for a long time the only ore used, years ago, in a furnace called the Marion Furnace. The Wayne county bank is the only one of its kind in Tennessee, and is considered very valuable. It is entirely accessible by water transportation the year around. The bed lies in the lower carboniferous formation, just above the devonian black shale.

Not far distant from this rich paint bed are situated numerous hills containing the finest hydraulic cement, equal to any ever discovered, which has lain intact for want of enterprise and capital sufficient to develop it.

Southern States Coal, Iron & Land Co.

LIMITED,

ENGINEERS, IRON FOUNDERS & BOILER MAKERS,

Coal Miners and Fire Brick Manufacturers.

The Only Makers in the Southern States of

WASHED FOUNDRY COKE,

Free from Slate and Sulphur.

Machine-Made Brick, Limestone, Lumber and Shingles.

FARMS TO LET.

Apply to the HEAD OFFICE, South Pittsburg, Tennessee.

W. A. HOSKINS,

DEALER IN

MINERAL LANDS,

Chattanooga, Tenn.

Offers for sale, at very low figures, some of the most valuable Charcoal and Coke Properties within the district. Full particulars furnished on application.

Vulcan Iron & Nail Works,

Chattanooga, Tenn.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BAR IRON, NAILS, RAILROAD SPIKES, FISH BARS AND BOLTS BRIDGE AND CAR BOLTS, AND FORGINGS GENERALLY.

ROANE IRON COMPANY,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Pig and Railroad Iron.

CHATTANOOGA, - - - - TENN.

WASON CAR & FOUNDRY COMPANY,

Chattanooga, Tenn.,

Manufacturers of

RAILWAY FREIGHT CARS, Car Wheels and Castings.

SOUTHERN PUMP & PIPE CO.,

MAKERS OF

Plain and Porcelain Lined Pumps.

Patent Improved Rubber Bucket Chain Pumps

Pump Material in the rough or in the white. The very best quality of work at lowest prices.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

T. J. BROWN,

Rockwood, Tenn.

Miner and Contractor of Fossiliferous Ores.

A superior article delivered at low figures at any furnace within the district or at any point on the Ohio River. Refer to Roane Iron Co., Chattanooga Iron Co., or S. B. Lowe, Chattanooga.

S. B. LOWE,

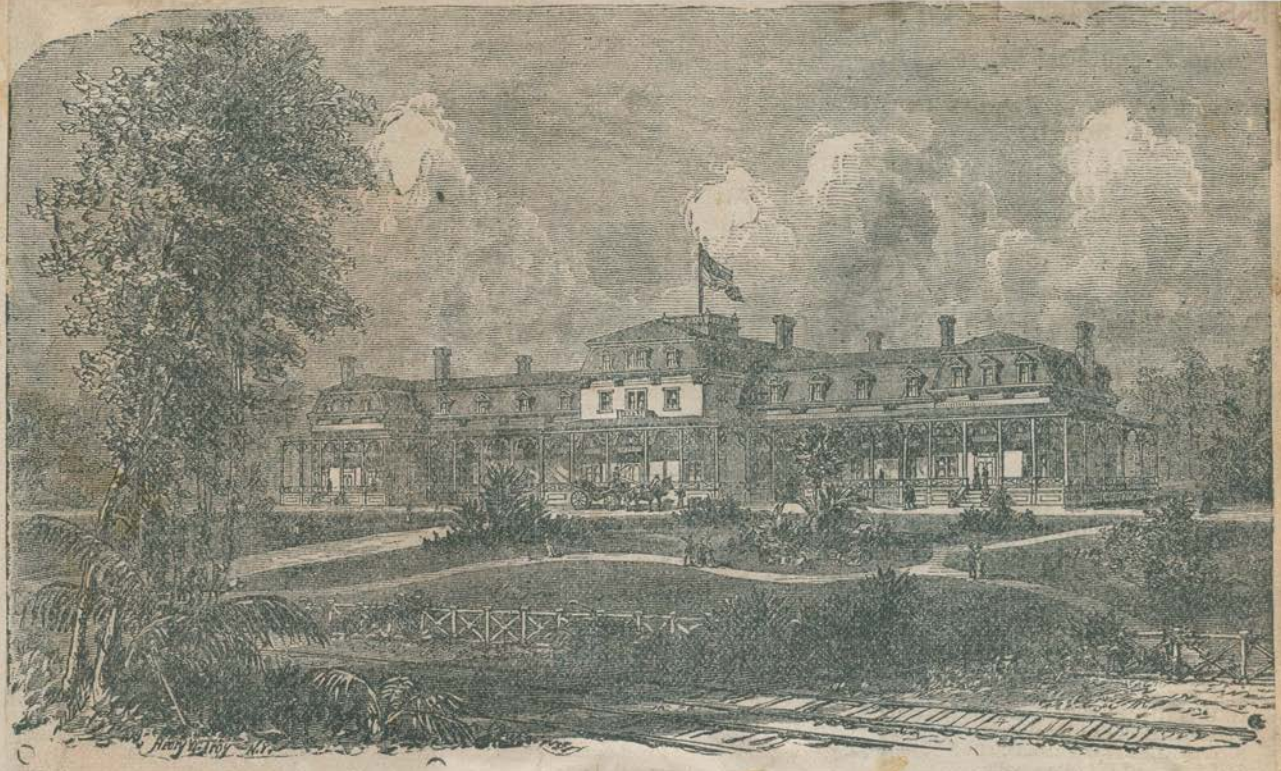
Pig Iron, Storage & Commission.

Dealer in Charcoal and Coke Pig Iron for Foundry, Forge or Car Wheel purposes.

Chattanooga, Tenn.

factured in the South was rolled last week at a mill in Chattanooga, Tenn.

Six car loads of pumps have been shi[p]. to Wisconsin, and the same number to Iow[a] by the Southern Pump and Pipe Company, o[f] Chattanooga, Tenn.



Uplands Hotel, Eastman, Georgia.

A WINTER HOME AMONG THE PINES OF THE MACON & BRUNSWICK R. R. FOR FAMILIES, PLEASURE SEEKERS AND TRAVELERS. OPEN FROM DECEMBER TO MAY.

C. N. & C. B. SCOFIELD, of Windsor Hotel, Schroon Lake, N. Y., General Managers.

FRED. H. SCOFIELD, late of Windsor Hotel, New York City, in charge of the office.

For further particulars inquire of DODGE, MEIGS & CO., 72 Wall Street, New York.

SC.

Spartanburg as a Cotton Market.

Though not generally conceded by her sister towns, it is a just claim that Spartanburg makes to being, next to Charleston, the best cotton market in the State. Since the market opened last fall, our cotton buyers have been giving prices marvelously close to the quotations in the great cotton centers.

The result of this has been a very large quantity of cotton sold in this market and a correspondingly brisk business with our merchants. On Saturday the National bank paid out for the cotton buyers the sum of $22,900, and on the day previous $18,000.

On Friday cotton brought here eight and five-eighths, while on the same day in Greenville it is quoted, good middling, at eight and one-eighth to eight and one-half, and in Charleston at only nine and five-eighths to nine and three-quarters. With its growth as a town, Spartanburg is also growing as a trade center, and its advantages in this direction, if generally known would bring a trade that would be of lasting benefit to the place.—*Sparlanburg Herald.*

GOLD AND CABBAGES IN GEORGIA.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* of the 22d inst. says: "We can safely assert that the mines of North Georgia in five years will yield as much gold as those of California ever did. What more does a man want than to pick up nuggets worth $40 and $50. Only last year a party of road hands working the public road near Dahlonega dug up a plug of gold as large as a man's thumb. A countryman hauled a load of cabbage 40 miles to this city from Dawson County during this Winter and had in his pocket along with his tobacco and knife two pieces of gold that could not have been worth less than $25. He was just as careless with them as if they had been a couple of buckeyes he was carrying to cure the rheumatism. We said to him: 'Is there kind of gold in your county?' 'Yes, you have to dig for it.' 'Well, wh cabbage and haul them so far?' He: you see, stranger, I have to bring my Atlanta to carry back salt and iron goods for the old lady, and cabbage is a load as I can haul. I generally dig crop fails.'"

Georgia Copper.

A few weeks ago some one pick thought to be a green rock on the Mrs. Arnold, in the Flat Woods. over to Mr. W. B. Brightwell, who to an experienced mineralogist, w pronouncing it the purest and fine copper ore he ever saw south of I and says there must be a very near where it was found. He inte spot and try to discover the mine is very rich in minerals of all kinds (Ga.) *Echo.*

PULMONARY DISEASE AS AFFECTED BY LOCALITY.—The physician in charge of the "Mountain Sanitarium" for pulmonary diseases at Asheville, N. C., states that in the treatment of pulmonary diseases several historical periods or epochs may be recognized—that in which the sea climate was considered as most beneficial, that in which dry climates were advised, and that in which elevated regions were recommended; the most recent theoretical investigators, as well as many physicians, now agreeing that, in the removal of the patient to elevated regions, the best possible course is pursued. It appears that the success attained by the removal of the patient to southern climates, without securing a greater altitude, amounts simply to a relief of the symptoms, only warding off fresh injury—the patent, after returning home, not having acquired that power of resistance which alone can prevent a new catarrh or inflammation from attacking the lungs; the general effect, on the other hand, of a mountain climate, is to be considered an active one, since increased demands are made upon the functions of the organism from all sides.

N.Y. Tribune 1876

Commencement Exercises at Weaverville College.

Our special reporter "Lead Pencil," in attendance upon the commencement exercises at Weaverville College, last week, sent us in the following report, but unfortunately too late for the issue of that week :—

The annual sermon was delivered on Sunday, the 9th inst., by Rev. Mr. Mitchell, pastor of the Baptist Church in Asheville. The discourse was not a perplexingly metaphysical disquisition, nor a philosophical examination of the theories of any ancient school, nor was it an excursion into the hazy realms of speculation, as is often the case on such occasions; but it was a sound, logical sermon — appropriate, full of practical morality, and savoring much of that moral earnestness which, to a great extent, seems to have latterly betaken itself from the pulpit. The large audience present attested the appreciation in which is held both minister and college.

Monday was taken up in final examinations before the Board of Trustees. This necessary part of the exercises not being very generally interesting to the public, an audience was not invited.

On Tuesday morning the contest for the Declamation Medal came off. The chapel was pretty well filled at half-past ten o'clock, at which hour the exercises began. First the audience was entertained by a piece of instrumental and vocal music by Prof. McArthy. The singers, mostly recent dovotees of the muse of song, rendered finely this opening piece.

Prayer was offered by Dr. Reagan.

There were ten young men who entered the arena for the contest, each with pulse quickened by expectation and eye brightened by emulation. The first declamation was one on "Ireland," by Mr. F. M. Weaver. The speaker evidently felt what he said, and, with graceful gestures, seemed very much at ease on the rostrum. Next came Mr. J. R. Baird. With a full sonorous voice he delivered a speech on "Earth's Noble Dead." After him, Mr. J. N. Gill declaimed, in a slow, measured style, so necessary to the good speaker. Subject, "Eloquence," a selection from Webster.

Here the exercises were varied by the reading of "The Casket" by Mr. Chas. McArthy, it being a collection of fragmentary pieces — selected and original prose and poetry. After music, Mr. Z. U. Hunter, in a speech on "Modern Literature," evinced the elements of the orator. The audience was then thrilled by the students in vocal music, with that wild, pathetic chant,

"Turn backward, turn backward, O time, in your flight!"

The compass and richness of the female voices, and the full, deep bass of the young men, together with their prompt and decided attacks on their parts, evinced the ability of the pupil as well as the efficiency of the instructor.

Mr. F. D. McArthy, the next in the contest, recited, in an animated and impressive manner, "Horatio's Escape."

ASHEVILLE CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School for Boys.

THIS School will be opened at the Female College Building, July 11th, 1878. The scholastic year will be composed of two terms of 20 weeks each.

1st Term commencing July 11th, 1878, ending Nov. 28, 1878.

2d Term commencing January 2d, 1879, ending May 21st, 1879.

A thorough course in the Classics, Physical Sciences and Mathematics will be taught, fitting the pupil for entry into any College or University in the South.

TERMS, COVERING ALL CHARGES.

Classical Course, per session of 20 weeks,	$25 00
Higher English and Mathematics, per do.,	20 00
Intermediate English and Mathematics, do.,	15 00
Primary Department,	10 00

Payable either monthly or by session in advance.

Pupils for the summer and fall terms will be taken by the month.

S. F. VENABLE, Principal.

Refers to Gen. J. G. Martin, Capt. T. W. Patton, Rev. H H. Banks, Rev. J. P. Gammon, A. T. Summey, Esq., Capt. W. P. Blair, Dr. D. F. Summey and Col. R. W. Pulliam. jel3 tf

East La Porte Institute.

THE FIRST SESSION of the institution opend Sept. 3d, 1877, for a term of ten months under the control of Prof. A. M. Dawson, Principle, and W. H. H. Hughes, Assistant.

Board can be had in good families at from four to six dollars per month.

Course of instruction thorough.

No better opportunity has hitherto offered for scholastic training to the young men of Western North Carolina.—All who desire an education will do well to patronize this Institution. For farther particulars address, L. J. SMITH,

Secretary of Board of Trustees, East La Porte, Jackson Co., N. C.

no 1-3m

Bear skins, with fur on, sell high in Asheville. Bring them in.

THE FRANKLIN HIGH SCHOOL.—This school will close on the 30th inst. The programme will be as follows :—Public debate Wednesday evening, the 29th, at 8 o'clock, by the Mountain Lore Debating Society, with subject, "Should there be a property qualification for suffrage?" At 10 o'clock Thursday morning declarations by the small boys. In the afternoon orations by young men and an address by Rev. M. R. Kirkpatrick. At 8 p. m. compositions by young ladies.

ASHEVILLE GIRLS ABROAD.—We notice in the musical entertainment recently given at the close of the session of the Salem Female Institute that Miss Sue Fagg, daughter of Col. Fagg, of this place, is spoken of complimentary. Says the Salem *Press* :

"Miss Lue Fagg's recital of the "Last Hymn," (a fugitive poem) was clear and pure as a bell, and was heard with marked attention."

Miss Cordie Sluder, daughter of E. Sluder, Esq., is also in attendance upon this school, and we learn that other young ladies from this place will attend this fall.

BUNCOMBE TO THE FRONT.—We have always known that Buncombe was hard to beat in almost every respect—the advantages of this immediate portion of the "Switzerland of America" has been sounded wherever beautiful scenery and exhilirating life-giving climate is appreciated, until we find persons from all sections of our country seeking here a restoration of wasted energies and enfeebled systems. But now she has to add another laurel to her crown as being equal to any section or clime in her baby-producing qualities. Just thirteen months ago Mrs. Jessie Case, of Hominy Creek Township, presented her husband with twins; but now she sees that hand and goes one better—*five babies within thirteen months.* The mother and babies are said to be doing well, and—the father, it is thought, will recover from the nervous shock his system has sustained.

Prof. S. H. Owens, the distinguished Normal instructor, has agreed to be one of the teachers at the University Normal School next session. The other members of the Faculty will be announced as soon as they are heard from.

Says the Hickory *Press*: "Col. W. H. H. Cowles, Solicitor of this Judicial District, informs us that crime throughout the district is on the decrease—the amount and litigation falling far short of the heavy dockets in each county at the time he was called to that office."

With a population of 4,705—233 colored—Mitchell county 30 Baptist and 19 Methodist churches.—No other denomination has a showing in this county. She has 31 Baptist preachers, all told, according to Branson, ten of whom are "Free Will," and one Methodist.—There is hardly another county in the State of no larger population can boast of so great a number of preachers.

The annual examination of the students of Hicksville Academy, at Hayesville, Clay county, will take place on the 30th

THE International Sunday School Convention which met at Atlanta, Georgia, is reported to have been an eminent success. There were delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada, and a few visitors from abroad, among whom were a missionary from Turkey and one from Italy. The business of the Convention was transacted in a satisfactory and agreeable manner, and the delegates, especially those from the Northern States and Canada, seemed delighted with the hospitable and cordial reception they met with, and the extremely pleasant incidents of their sojourn in the Gate City. The most important measure under consideration, in the Convention, was the system of Sunday School education adopted at the last Convention at Indianapolis, Indiana, seven years ago, which was sustained by the present one, no important change having been introduced.

HENDERSON ITEMS.—Our Hendersonville correspondent, under date of Monday, writes:

Hendersonville has a Debating Society, in full blast. The members are all good debators.

Rev. Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee, an eminent minister of the Methodist church, preached quite an eloquent sermon in this city last week.

H. G. Ewart, Esq., traveling correspondent and agent of the *Western Courier*, is on a visit to Virginia. He will return this week.

Brother Allison, of the *New Era*, is getting along finely, and is as sound on the currency question as a dollar—a gold dollar, of course.

Major Rhett, of Charleston, S. C., is going to erect a No. 1 merchant mill, near his summer residence at Flat Rock, about two miles from Hendersonville. It will be in operation by the 15th of June next. Everybody is planting wheat in contemplation of the event.

HON. KEMP. P. BATTLE, the distinguished President of our State University, is in our city, and delivered his very excellent lecture upon the relatives of the University to the Agricultural interests of the State. As he was delivering it at the hour of going to press, we can give no further particulars.

The Eagle, Swannanoa, Central, and Bank Hotels are all lively with summer visitors, and all have pleasant homes.

Prof. Venable's classical school for boys is rapidly growing, we are gratified to say. The Professor will establish an excellent school here.

ASHEVILLE CITIZEN

PERSONAL.—Mr. Wm. T. Adams and family, who, for the last three months have been sojourning in our midst, left last week for Charlotte, on their way to Jacksonville, Florida. Mr Adams is a genial gentleman of the right sort, and although coming South with the ideas that most Northern people have of our section, we are pleased to learn that his prejudices have been in a great measure removed, and that he will take back to Boston a better and pleasanter opinion of "Rebels" than that entertained on his arrival here. Our people are always happy to see and warmly welcome Northern visitors, but in this instance parted with more than ordinary regret from their Boston friends.

Mr. Adams' readiness in lending his services to the Asheville Reading Club was highly appreciated, not only by the members of the Club, but by the public also. On two occasions he entertained us at the Court house by reading some of his original pieces, and the subject of his last was especially interesting to *us*, as it detailed the successful struggles of a poor printer boy.

We congratulate our Brother of the *Observer* and other citizens of Charlotte, for what is our loss is their gain.

With the kindest wishes of our community Mr. Adams, his wife and daughter, journey Southward. May their reception be as warm and their departure leave as many sincere friends behind them in their tour, as was the case in our Mountain City. Should time and circumstances again bring this pleasant family to our midst there will be many here to extend to them the right hand of kindly fellowship.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS.—Mrs. Herndon announces that she has just received a full stock of millinery goods, to which she invites the attention of the ladies. She guarantees satisfaction.

The pulpit of the Baptist Church in this place was filled on Sunday last, both morning and evening, by the Rev Mr. Hartwell, who has been engaged for a large number of years as a Missionary in China. In the afternoon he made a talk to the children, the building being filled.

There will be a meeting of the friends of the anti-liquor cause at the Methodist church on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, to devise ways and means of prosecuting the fight against the admission of liquor into this Township. The election takes place on the first week in

SABBATH SCHOOL PICNIC.—We learn there is to be a great Sabbath School and National Celebration to be held on the top of the big Bear Wallow Mountain in Henderson County on the Fourth of July, to which all Sabbath school participants and lovers of American freedom are cordially invited. The following programme will be observed:—

Introductory, by James J. Haydock.

Prayer, by Rev. W. B. Pickens.

Lesson of Sabbath School songs, by the Bear Wallow Choir.

Lecture on Sabbath Schools, by Elder John Ammons, editor of the *Baptist Gleaner*.

After further appropriate songs and addresses, dinner will be spread.

The afternoon services will open by the singing of the "Old North State."

Mr. J. B. Freeman will then read the American Declaration of Independence.

Speeches upon the Rise and Progress of American and National Independence, by Hons. R. B. Vance and David Coleman. Patriotic and other airs will be sung.

All are requested to carry large baskets well filled with good things to eat. The road to the top of the mountain will be put in good order so it can be reached with a buggy. All invited.

ATTRACTIVE.—The cabinet of choice minerals placed in the room of the Asheville Reading Club by Mr. T. S. Arthur. It was a graceful act on the part of Mr. A.

POSTMASTER FAGG has had the new post office fitted up in a neat, most attractive and convenient style. It will also add to the comfort of the office. Col. Tom Clayton had the work done, and Capt. Turrell designed the plan. Col. Fagg deserves the thanks of our community for this much-needed improvement.

ASHEVILLE CITIZEN

THURSDAY, May 23, 1878.

THE PROMENADE CONCERT.—The promenade concert given at the Courthouse on Wednesday evening of last week, for the benefit of the Episcopal church building fund, was a decided success. A correspondent of the Pioneer, after speaking in general terms of the occasion, says:

It was truly a *recherche* affair. But the music struck up—'tis a duett on piano, (4 hands), and violin—the overture to *La Dame Blanche*, by Boieldieu; Mrs. T., of Asheville, and Miss. C., of Brooklyn, rendered it on the piano, whilst Mr. C. of Charlotte performed on the violin.—The piece was well executed, and was highly appreciated.

This being a promenade concert, it was unlike those stiff affairs, where persons sit for hours and listen to linked sweetness long drawn out; and the ladies, poor things, can't talk much, and the others can't say all the sweet things they desire. No, here were some titilatting ther palates with such delicacies as they desired—others were buying articles at the bazaar table, and still others—no others still—no they were not still—kept their tongues wagging in response to the electric messages that went from eye to eye and heart to heart.

But listen to those sweet notes of the charming piece L'Esta-ie, rendered by Mrs. S., of Asheville, with one of the sweetest and most flexible voices we have ever heard. Its echoes were as dulcet as the warblings of a bird at eve, and those who listen enjoyed an exquisite treat.

Miss. C., of Brooklyn, gave us "Morceau de Salon," marked by a finished touch and execution.

Part 1st was concluded with that brightest of Donizetti's Arias, "O Luce Di Quest Anima," by Mrs. T. of Asheville, whose execution did full justice to the charming piece.

There was an intermission of fifteen minutes, and the the fun rose fast and if not "furious," at least equal to the occasion. A partial lull awaited the performers in part second; but if anybody heard Rode's Air or Schubert's Allegro on piano and violin, they possessed tympona more acute than your humble servant, who listened with intense interest to try and catch a few notes at least of those clasical compositions.

"*Ah forse e lui*" from Verdi's La Traviata, by Mrs. J., of Raleigh, was rendered with that spirit and execution which again arrested the attention of the audience and held it spellbound till the close of the piece, when the fair young performer was greeted with rounds of applause.

Next followed Osborne's beautiful "Who's at my Window?" by Mrs. S., who fully sustained the expectations of her listeners, that had been aroused by her previous piece.

Part second closed with the bright song "Lo, here the gentle Lark"—Shakespeare's words, By Mrs. J. Its airy, birdlike warblings echoed through the hall, and sent a thrill through those who were absorbed, perhaps, in love's sweet communings.

Another intelude, and Chopin's lovely music arrested us from our lievely promenade, as performed by Miss. C. It was the most beautiful piano piece of the evening. Then followed our young friend Mr. F. C., in that magnificent tenor song, "sighed to rest me," from Trovatore. It was well sung and well received.

The vocal solo by Mrs. T. was exquisite. The audience gave marked attention and seemed spellbound by her magic voice. And when the fair songstress concluded she was encored to the echo, and responding promptly and cheerfully, gave us that immortal song, "Comin' thro' the rye," so old, yet as sweet as the memories that cluster around it. This put the audience in a proper frame to receive the concluding piano and violin duett, Schubert's Andante and Mendelssohn's Concerto. The life giving notes of the violin, as handled by Mr. C., and the brilliant execution on the piano by Miss C. were so highly appreciated by the delighted audience that they again encored the performers, who came forward and closed this most delightful entertainment with the jolliest kind of a piece; and as the rollicking notes went through our hearts and brains, we left the gay scene, voting the Promenade Concert a decided success.

PERSONAL — Geo W Blount, Esq, a prominent lawyer of eastern Carolina, daughter, and Miss Minnie Egerton, of Franklin county, are in the city stopping at the Eagle.

Also, at the Eagle, among many others, J R Tillery of Halifax, J F Drayton, Jr., of Charlotte, Mrs Senator Ransom and family, and Prof W C Kerr, State Geologist.

Among the prominent arrivals for the week at the Swannanoa are Hon. Hiram W Sibly of New York, S. Wilmer of Baltimore, T M R Talcott of Richmond, G J Forecare of Atlanta, owners and officers of the Charlotte and Atlanta Air-Line Railroad; Miss Annei Snow and A M Lawrence, Esq, of Raleigh.

BISHOP ATKINSON'S APPOINTMENTS.—This venerable and venerated divine will preach in Asheville, next Sunday morning at Trinity, and in the evening at the chapel.

Wednesday, 31st inst., at Leicester.
Calvary church, August 4th, A. M.
St. James', Hendersonville, August 4th, P. M.
St. John's, in the Wilderness, Flat Rock, Aug. 6th.
St. Paul's, in the Valley, Aug. 8th, A. M.; Brevard, P. M.
Cashier's Valley, Aug. 11th.
Highlands, " 13th.
Franklin, " 15th.
Webster, " 17th.
Waynesville, Aug. 20th, laying corner stone of Grace's church.

THE SACRED CONCERT.—We have been furnished the following account of the Sacred Concert, at the Methodist Church Tuesday night, by a gentleman present on the occasion:

"The Sacred Concert Tuesday night, under the management of Prof. A. B. Chase, was so far as music is concerned a grand success. The children of the Sabbath School, who had been under his training but a short time, in all their chorusses performed their part in a manner seldom equaled, keeping their time with a precision worthy of those of longer musical study, giving full expression to their words, at times touching their notes with angel softness, then swelling to the full chorus of a loud Hosanna.—The solos and quartettes were admirably rendered. The soprano solo "Tantum ergo," by Mrs. Poissou, was rendered with full expression and a softness and richness of volume which seldom fails to call out the approbation of the hearer, as was also her solo "Angels ever bright and fair," which indeed if it were possible more fully gathered hold of the finer feelings.

Mrs. Morgan's two solos, "Where is Heaven?" and "I would not live alway," was charmingly rendered; she by her manner and full control of her voice seemed to enter fully into the spirit of the words and song. This is the first time she has sung to an Asheville audience, and the impression she made was such that it is hoped they may soon be favored with a repetition.

The solo of Mrs. Stone, "To thy temple I repair," was rendered in her most impressive manner, and when we say this, those who have heard her in her beautiful flow of song know what we mean, and further comment will be unnecessary. It was grand.

Mrs. Stephens in her solo, "What shall the harvest be?" sung with much pathos, and by her expression fully prepared the chorus for their part in this beautiful song.

In the quartettes the parts were fully sustained, especially so in the alto and soprano, the soprano by Miss Smith, who fully sustained her part and can be relied upon, we should judge, whenever her voice is called in requisition. The alto by Mrs. Ballard, who took her notes firmly and correctly, and whose voice will always bear a splendid part in alto in any quartette.

Messrs. Glover and Sawyer need no word from us—they are always equal to the occasion, as are the gentlemen who sung tenor and made sweet their notes. I cannot close this notice of appreciation without a fully merited word for Miss Dickson, the pianiste for the evening.—Few persons evince a more thorough knowledge of instrumental music, and none perhaps give as scholarly a touch upon the fingerboard or are so well calculated to play an accompaniment or so thoroughly correct on time.

"The Christian Graces," a tableaux, was one of the most impressive that I have ever beheld. The young Misses all acquitted themselves admirably and

We are indebted to those connected with the festival given in Town Hall last week, for the benefit of the Colored Episcopal Church, for a lot of nice cake sent to our office. We understand the affair was financially a success, and that it was conducted in a manner reflecting credit upon those having it in charge.

CANDLER COLLEGE COMMENCMENT EXERCISES.—The examination exercises at this school commences to-morrow. On Sunday next Bishop Haven, of New York, preaches the Baccalaureate Sermon at the new camp grounds at Hominy, and on Monday the examination exercises continue. On Tuesday there will be an oratorical contest, commencing at 10½ o'clock. At 3 o'clock p. m. same day Bishop Haven will deliver the anual address before the two Societies.

On Monday evening, commencing at 8 o'clock, the Philoquentian Society have their annual exercises, and the Addisidonian on Tuesday night, commencing at 7 o'clock.

The fall session of the school will begin on August 1st.

Bro. Mills, of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, recently returned home from a trip of 31 days with a party of the orphans giving concerts, and states that he realized $1.016.

H A. Gudger, principal of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, has issued a circular to the county officers calling attention to the fact that the next session of this institution begins on the 11th of September, and asking for information concerning deaf and dumb or blind children. All such, unless of imbecile or unsound mind, or of confirmed immoral habits, will be admitted, free of charge, the only requirement being that they shall furnish their own clothing. If unable to do so, the county must furnish $25 for that purpose. All persons who know of deaf and dumb or blind children are requested to communicate the information to the principal of the institution.

The Normal School at Chapel Hill is receiving aid, countenance and support of all the public men of letters of the State, and has developed into one of the most successful institutions that ever existed in North Carolina. President Battle, the faculty at Chapel Hill and the professors and teachers in the school are giving their whole time and attention to it with an industry that has seldom witnessed in any public enterprise The daily reports of the News are full of interest and information.—*Raleigh News.*

ASHEVILLE CITIZEN

THURSDAY, July 11, 1878.

THE BAPTIST CONCERT — The attendance last Friday night, on the occasion of the concert given by the ladies of the above church, was much larger than was anticipated — in fact the Hall was well filled with a highly cultivated and appreciative audience. The programme, which embraced many choice gems, both vocal and instrumental, was artistically carried out to the letter, several of the number eliciting hearty encores. The whole affair passed off most pleasantly, and a neat sum was realized. Our Baptist friends are grateful to the public for its generous attendance, but specially to those kind friends who assisted them.

DRESS BALL AT WARM SPRINGS.—The first grand dress ball of the season will take place at the Warm Springs on Friday night next, 2d prox. There are over three hundred and fifty guests now at this delightful watering place, and the stages daily make large additions thereto

SWANNANOA HOTEL. — The German every Tuesday and Thursday nights, at the Swannanoa Hotel, is quite a success. We are pleased to see this hotel filling up so rapidly; and Col. Nicholls' boarders express themselves delighted with the table fare and with the general management of the hotel.

Col. Jno. A. Fagg, the veteran hero of Cherubusco, the stormer of Chapultepec, captor of Santa Anna, has taken charge of the Swannannoa hotel, in Ashville, during the winter season. We know nothing of the merits of the colonel as a hotelist, but one thing we do know, if there is a *shad* on the table, the colonel's guests will never have the opportunity to partake of it. He has in his time devoured such an immense quantity of shad, that he has become *shad b—d.*

We have no word of contempt to hurl against the new silver dollar. It is only familiarity that breeds that sort of thing.

One of the five pictures sent from Cooper Institute, New York, to the Paris Exposition was the work of Miss Sue Hall, of Oxford.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—We notice in attendance upon the Episcopal Convention which met in Wilmington on Thursday last, the following gentlemen from this section: From Asheville, Drs. Buel and Buxton, and Gen. Martin and Capt. T. W. Patton. From Leicester, Rev. Mr. Bland. From Shufordsville, Rev. Mr. Orsborne. From Franklin Rev. Mr. Deal. From Watauga, Rev. Geo. Bell.

YE OLD FOLKS CONCERTE.—Tuesday evening was one of the most enjoyable our people have had for a long time. Ye Old Folk, represented by many of our young ladies and gentlemen, kindly aided by some visiting friends, rendered the songs of yore in a magnificent style. We regret we cannot specify many, but cannot now for the want of space; but our own "sweet singers" will parvon and appreciate special mention of the admirable solo of Mrs. Capt. Turrell. The costumes were elegantly appropriate, old continental styles, and the new City Hall proved its adaptation to such purposes. A large crowd attended.

THE OLD FOLK'S CONCERT REPEATED.—At the request of our citizens; "Ye Old Folks Concerte" was repeated at the Courthouse on Friday night last, the attendance being equally as large as on Tuesday night previous.—The gentlemen and ladies engaged in the concert acquitted themselves equally as well as on the first occasion, giving entire satisfaction to their audiences both nights. They evidently had arranged for their concert with great care, had prepared themselves well, and the manner in which the whole was rendered was best evidended by the hearty appreciation with which it met, and Asheville may with pride feel that it has in her midst the talent necessary to give

WALKING AFTER KNOWLEDGE. — Last week we had the pleasure of meeting a party of fifteen who are taking a quiet walk through our mountain country in search of the "good and the beautiful," scientifically speaking. The party consists of Mr and Mrs B W Everman, Camden, Ill; Miss Adella Barker, Chicago; Miss Cornelia M Clapp, South Hadley, Mass; Prof David S Jordan and Prof C H Gilbert, Butler's University, Indianapolis; Prof A W Blayton, Indianapolis; Messrs M F Horrine, Chicago, C N Moores, C W Merrill, H E Smith, W D Campbell, Ind; F C Vandervort, Tonica, Ill; C R Vandervort, Washburne, Ill; T G Alford, Vincennes, Indiana The party had walked from Somersett, Ky., through the Cumberland Mountains, and were walking on to the Black, which will complete a distance of quite two hundred miles. They propose starting this week for Clayton, Ga., *via* Waynesville, Webster and Franklin. At Clayton the party separates and return to their respective homes. The party are under the direction of Prof Jordan, and are mostly students from the Butler University. All were quite well, in good spirits and enjoying their journey and our beautiful mountain section. We trust the entire trip may be satisfactory, and each and all may reach home safely. One of the party could find a home in

57 Asheville "Citizen" Advertisements 1877-8

FIRE ARMS

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Gun and Locksmithing,

Bell Hanging and Jobbing of Every Description,

NEATLY EXECUTED, at low prices and with dispatch.

I shall keep in stock Gun and Lock Material, Bells, Guns, (muzzle and breech-loaders,) Rifles, Pistols, and Fishing Tackle of every description, Powder, Shot, Caps, Wads and Wad Cutters, Shot Bags, Powder Flasks, Game Bags, Cartridges of all kinds, Sewing Machine Needles, and everything pertaining to a sportsman's requirements.

Most respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

M. J. DOHERTY,
One door above Eagle Hotel,
je 13-tf Asheville, N. C.

F. M. JOHNSON,

House, Sign and Carriage and Buggy Painter, Grainer, Calciuminer and

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All orders promptly attended to. Job work of every kind done with neatness and dispatch. Satisfaction guaranteed. Shop located in rear of Pleasant, Allen, Millis & Co. ap 4-1y

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E. SLUDER, BROKER

ASHEVILLE, N. C.,

Will attend to the collection of claims for 25 cents to accompany all claims—collection. my 25-1y

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JAMES BUTTRICK,

ARCHITECT AND BUILDER

Asheville, N. C.

Parties intending to build can have plans and specifications on the most reasonable terms. If preferred, will furnish plans, &c., and SUPERINTEND THE BUILDING for parties.

Orders left at the Post Office will receive prompt attention. fed 5-3-tf

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CARRIAGE, BUGGY AND WAGON FACTORY AT WEAVERVILLE, N. C.

I HAVE established myself permanently at the thriving village of Weaverville, and am prepared to carry on in *first class* order, a Carriage, Buggy and Wagon Factory, in all its details. All of my work is handwork, out of the very best timber, and is guaranteed. My **Blacksmith Shop** is complete. Persons wanting new work, or vehicles repaired, will save money by calling on me. Rates very low.

au 2 1y E. BYERLY.

COL. LEE'S SCHOOL

WILL be Re-Opened on MONDAY, the first day of July next. He will be glad to prepare young men for the Freshman or Sophomore class of any of our Colleges, while he will pay special attention to the youngest of his pupils. French has always been taught in his school, and a class could be formed if desired. Discipline parental. Number limited to twenty pupils.

June 20, 1878. 2t

READING-ROOM

— AND —

LIBRARY

OF the *Asheville Reading Club*, in Mr. E. SLUDER'S Building, up stairs (front). Open from 9 A. M. to 1 P.M., and from 3 to 6 P. M., except Sunday.

The standard periodicals of the country and several New York and State daily and weekly newspapers, including those of Asheville to be found there. Also a few books. The resident and visiting public of Asheville are respectfully solicited to render assistance to the Club in their efforts to establish a *Public Library*, by support of the Reading Room and by donation of books (new or old), money, etc.

Strangers in Asheville are requested to visit the room and record their names in the register. For further particulars inquire at the room.

J. G. HARDY, Librarian.
je20tf B. P. RYAN, Asst Lib.

Founded May, 1842.

St. Mary's School,

RALEIGH, N. C.

VISITORS:

RT. REV. THOS. ATKINSON, D.D., LL.D.,
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REV. BENNETT SMEDES, A. M.,
Rector and Principal.

MRS. KATE DEROSSET MEARS,
Lady Principal.

The Seventy-Third Term begins Sept. 12th, 1878.

For Circulars, address the Rector.
jly4 2m

FRANKLIN HOUSE

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OPEN SUMMER AND WINTER

THIS old-established and popula house is situated in Franklin, Maco county, N. C., and is surrounded by th most healthful and beautiful moun'ai region in Western Carolina.

Mineral Springs of iron and sulphur short mile from the Hotel. Splend driving roa's in all directions. Just t place for invalids and worn-out busine men. Rooms airy and comfortable. T ble good.

A First-Class Livery Stab connected. Carriage and saddle hor well trained.

Persons wishing to visit this delight summer resort by way of Waynesvi Asheville or Walhalla, should address proprietor, who will meet them with and comfortable conveyances. Te reasonable. my 23

WARM SPRING

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FIRST-CLASS MAMMOTH HO Most magnificent scenery i world. Finest climate in the coun Perpetually free from fog and dam Baths and waters recommended Chronic Complaints. Inducement attractions for Health or Pleasure ers unrivalled. Open the year ro

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Goods, Family Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Ladies' Fancy Goods, Millinery, &c., House-Keepers' Supplies, Notions, &c.
MINERS' SUPPLIES kept in full stock. Drugs, Medicines, &c., always on hand. Also dealer in latest improvements in Farmers' Implements, Plows, etc.
Sewing Machines and Machine Needles on hand—cheap, best patents.
Tin Shop is in full and successful operation, for repairing and manufacturing kinds of Tin-Ware.
CASH!—Greenbacks or silver will be paid out, at highest prices, for first-class . Call on me.

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Franklin or Hayesville.

my 9-1y

WOOL! WOOL!

REEM'S CREEK WOOLEN FACTORY,

WEAVERVILLE, BUNCOMBE Co., N. C

We would respectfully call the attention of Wool Growers, and the public generally to the fact, that we are now manufacturing wool into *yarns* or *cloth*, at the option of customers; and desire all who wish work done, to come early, so we may not be crowded later in the season.

Letters asking for information will be promptly answered by

DR. A. B. WARE,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Asheville, N. C.

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, &C., &C.,

In the finest quality of
Italian and American Marble,
Supplied by
ARTHUR JORDAN,
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Office opposite Central Hotel. 1m

NO HUMBUG!

I AM now prepared with my Patent Process for

Tanning Hides and Skins

making a superior quality of Leather in from ten to twenty days.

I will pay cash for green or Dry Hides, Sheep, Goat and Dog Skins.

I will take Hides to tan on shares, and will return your Leather in from

Fifteen to Thirty Days.

Shop and County Rights in Adjoining Counties for sale.

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Civil Engineer and Architect,
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SURVEYS land, town lots, roads, &c. Submits plans and estimates for bridges, streets, mill sites, mines, etc.
Furnishes plans and specifications for all kinds of buildings.
First class work done at moderate prices. ap 4-6m

GIRDWOOD & McCLELLAN,
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One mile west of Asheville, N. C.,
Are manufacturers of Flour, Grist and Saw-mill Gearing and Machinery.
Also make anew or repair, Saw-Mills Hollow-Ware, Plows, Threshers, &c., on shortest notice.

THE CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL WORKS—We take pleasure in inviting attention to the card of these works, to be found in another column. They are located in Charlotte, the goods are warranted first-class and cheap, and the works are prepared to manufacture everything in the foundry line.

Champion Mowers and Reapers in Asheville at Factory Prices.

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On four months' time, or a very liberal discount for cash.

For any Farming Implement, call on **W. S. BARNETT,** at the Furniture and Picture Store. my 9

ASHEVILLE MARBLE YARD!

THE undersign d having opened a MARBLE YARD in ASHEVILLE, N. C., are prepared to furnish, at short notice,

MONUMENTS,
GRAVE STONES,
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MANTELS, &C.

J. H. WELLS,
G. D. SNUGGS,
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BOOK, NEWS,

And Notion Store,

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First door South of Goodlake's Store.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY have established a fine office in Asheville, which is to be headquarters for Western North Carolina, under the management of Mr. J. J. Hill. The office is opposite the Central Hotel.

A NOVEL SOUTHERN SCENE.

DIVIDING TIME IN NORTH CAROLINA.

JOINT DISCUSSIONS IN THE PINE-TREE WOODS —A MEETING OF THE PEOPLE—A REPUBLICAN SPEAKING HIS MIND WITHOUT INTERRUPTION—RESULTS OF INDEPENDENT MOVEMENTS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BROWN SUMMIT, GUILFORD COUNTY, N. C., Saturday, Oct. 12, 1878.

A truly popular political meeting, that is to say a meeting of the people to discuss questions of public interest and the merits of rival candidates for public office, is very rarely heard of in the Northern or Eastern States. What the party leaders in them are pleased to call mass meetings and grand popular demonstrations very closely resemble the reunions of some mutual admiration society. Those who attend expect to hear only one side of a story, and they are hardly ever disappointed. There is no liberality of expression, no tolerance of opposition, at such meetings. They are controlled absolutely by the managers of the particular clique or faction in whose names they are called, and an attempt to make them serve any other interest is usually regarded as cause sufficient to justify the not-always-gentle expulsion of the person who may be foolhardy enough to make the effort. An incident which occurred in Portland, Me., during the recent canvass will illustrate this. A meeting was going on in the great hall of the City Building. It was called for the purpose of indorsing the Democratic candidates, and was under the auspices of the Democratic Committee. It was extensively announced, however, that "all the people, citizens of every shade of political opinions" would be cordially welcomed. In response to this invitation, a number of well-known New-York Republicans attended, and during the evening joined other Republicans who were present in applauding a casual mention of Senator Blaine's name. At once there was a shout of "Put them out!" "Put them out!" accompanied by hisses, cat calls, and other familiar Democratic demonstrations. The Chairman rapped for order, and with a very indignant air turned to the New-York Republicans, one of whom happened to be a prominent Federal office-holder, and hoped that "no gentleman would again interrupt the proceedings." And all this because the name of a popular leader had been applauded by a number of his party friends, who were present at a meeting to which "all the people, citizens of every shade of political opinion," had been "cordially invited." Even in "the intolerant South," before the war and the establishmenf of the color line in politics, such an incident would never have occurred. Indeed, it was always the custom, in the old Whig and Democrat days, for the people of this section of the country, irrespective of party, to attend political meetings in a body, and hear all sides of a public question freely and fully discussed by representative leaders of the different organizations. Such assemblages were, in truth, meetings of the people, and no matter how heated the campaign may have been, I am assured that all the speakers were listened to with attention, and treated with the utmost respect.

Frequently, during the dark days which followed reconstruction, brave Republicans tried to revive the old custom. But they soon found that they did so at the risk of their lives. The ex-rebels could not be taught to listen quietly to Radicals and "carpet-baggers," and how often and with what fatal results they succeeded in breaking up Republican meetings need not now be recalled. In South Carolina, Gov.

and who is now, on a hard-money platform, the Republican candidate for member of Congress from this district. With these gentlemen came an Under Sheriff, who, in accordance with the custom of the olden time, cried, "Order, order; oh yes, oh, yes; come forward and listen to the candidates." Then, without further delay or announcement, the rival speakers took out their watches, and after comparing time, placed them side by side on a little pine table which had been provided for the purpose. The understanding was that each candidate should be allowed one hour to present his views and ten minutes to answer his antagonists. Col. Winston, the Greenbacker, commenced the debate. He is a man after Hendrick B. Wright's own heart, and in a carefully-written speech advocated an inflation of the currency to $1,500,000,000, a law changing the Greenback from a promise to pay to a declaration of value, a repeal of the Resumption act, the overthrow of the national banks, and the payment of Government bonds in fiat money. When he had finished his argument, the Colonel, who, it may be well to state, is an ex-Confederate and life-long Democrat, withdrew from the canvass. He did so in accordance with the general understanding between Democrats and Greenbackers which exists in all parts of the country, and because he believed that his candidacy would result in the election of the Republican candidate. Gen. Scales, the Democrat in whose favor he abandons the field, is only a step or two behind him in his advocacy of soft money. In his speech, which followed Winston's, he said that he favored an issue of greenbacks to the amount of $1,000,000,000, which should be secured by the faith of the Government but not redeemable in coin. Further, he declared himself in favor of repealing the Resumption act and National Bank laws, and of paying the bonds in greenbacks, thus making the issue between himself and Judge Tourgee a direct one. In conclusion, he made a bid for the vote of the illicit distilling interest by declaring that the revenue officers were "minions of an unjust law," and advising that they be resisted. Finally, he declared that if his words were treason, he defied the Government, and would "rot in jail a free-spoken North Carolinian, rather than retract words which he believed to be right—rather than give up to a carpet-bagger."

At this point Judge Tourgee called out. "Your time is up, Sir," and then, quickly walking into the middle of the little circle of now animated and expectant faces, said, "You talk about carpet baggers, Sir, and boast of being a North Carolinan. Do you regard it an honor to be a citizen of North Carolina?"

"Certainly I do," said Scales. "Well, then, Sir," continued the Republican, "the advantage is on my side, not on yours, for I settled in North Carolina from inclination, you came into the State by accident." At this sharp rejoinder, the negroes, who are always quick to catch a point, and the ten or a dozen white Republicans present applauded loudly, and Gen. Scales, much disconcerted, was only able to stammer out incoherently, "But, Sir,—but, Sir,—you came into this State a begger, Sir; came here to make your bread and butter."

"No matter why I came," replied Tourgee quickly. "No matter why I came, or how. If I had only the clothes on my back, I brought more into the State than you did." Again there was a derisive laugh at the expense of the noble native of North Carolina, and he was obliged to sit down subdued and crestfallen. Then Judge Tourgee went on with his speech, making a clear, forcible, and unequivocal argument in favor of resumption and a payment of all the nation's debts in the money prescribed by law. Then referring for a moment to Gen. Scales' defiance of the Government, he said: "My opponent says he defies the Government to arrest him for counseling resistance to the internal revenue officers. It is a brave defiance, and 17 years ago might have done much firing of the people's hearts. My opponent defied the Government then and came out at the little end of that horn. Defiance of the Government is a poor stock in trade, my friends, especially so for a member of the United States Congress." This part of the Republican's speech, strange as it may seem to those who were familiar with the politics of these pine-woods districts a few years ago, was applauded, and not a Democrat had a word to say against it. Other portions of Judge Tourgee's address, which were equally outspoken and to the point, were received in the same way. Indeed, he was allowed to say freely just what he thought, and no man attempted to interrupt him. When he had finished it was almost dark, yet he rode home, 15 miles through a lonely wood, without fear of molestation. That he could do so after the speech

intolerant South," before the war and the establishmenf of the color line in politics, such an incident would never have occurred. Indeed, it was always the custom, in the old Whig and Democrat days, for the people of this section of the country, irrespective of party, to attend political meetings in a body, and hear all sides of a public question freely and fully discussed by representative leaders of the different organizations. Such assemblages were, in truth, meetings of the people, and no matter how heated the campaign may have been, I am assured that all the speakers were listened to with attention, and treated with the utmost respect.

Frequently, during the dark days which followed reconstruction, brave Republicans tried to revive the old custom. But they soon found that they did so at the risk of their lives. The ex-rebels could not be taught to listen quietly to Radicals and "carpet-baggers," and how often and with what fatal results they succeeded in breaking up Republican meetings need not now be recalled. In South Caralina, Gov. Chamberlain, filled with a sense of duty to principle which banished fear, time and again [illegible] joint discussion, but fearing the power of his eloquence and knowing that they had in all their party no man with brains sufficient to stand up against him for a moment, they always refused. Their only idea of "dividing time" was to pull Republican speakers from their own platform and with pistol and shot-gun drive their followers from the places in which they had assembled. In South Carolina, to-day, the same campaign of violence, outrage, and intimidation is again in progress. In that wretched State, "the Hamburg idea" still prevails, and Republican speakers declare the creed of their party at their peril. In this, the old Tar-heel Commonwealth, however, the ancient custom of joint political discussion has been revived in all its purity. Republicans are allowed to speak here as freely as in any part of the country, and it is a fact worthy of mention, a truth which I have seen demonstrated, that those, in a Democratic meeting here who applaud the name of Blaine are treated with more consideration than were the Republicans who attended the Portland gathering to which I have referred. It is, indeed, almost impossible to describe the change which has come over the Democrats in this part of the South. The Greenback movement, dangerous though it is to the best interests of the country, has been a Godsend to the people of North Carolina, for because of it the old war and race issues, involving questions which excited the bitterest prejudices and hate, are heard of no more. The finances and the currency are the only subjects now discussed. And they are discussed fully, freely, and fairly by Republicans and Democrats alike. Discussed in joint meetings on the division of time plan which was fashionable in the old days before the war.

This morning a meeting of the kind described was held at Brown Summit, a queer little hamlet deep in the old pine woods. When I arrived at the place I found about 150 white and black men, Democrats and Republicans, already assembled. The scene was a remarkable one. No platform had been erected, but a number of rough boards had been so nailed to the trees which grew about as to form a circle. Inside and around this a number of weather-beaten benches were placed, and upon these were seated the white men. The negroes were standing or lolling on the ground just behind the seats. They were all, whites and blacks alike, dressed in costumes which were as picturesque as they were dilapidated. The negroes, many of whom, as I afterward discovered, had walked 10 and 12 miles to hear "de speakin," had evidently done their best to look respectable. Some of them were gorgeous in red cotton neckties and old blue coats with brass buttons, and one poor fellow appeared in the now almost forgotten blouse of the Union Army. It was tattered and torn, faded and worn, but the freedman seemed to be none the less proud of it. Possibly, his satisfaction may have been heightened when he noticed that most of his fellows were clad simply in that indescribable garment, neither coat, waistcoat, nor trousers, but a combination of all, which is so common among the negroes of the South. The white men, whose saddle horses and mules were hitched to the trees in all directions, were evidently small farmers from the surrounding country, with here and there an illicit whisky or tobacco manufacturer, who was doubtless anxious to hear what the candidates would have to say in regard to the revenue taxes and the manner in which they are collected. The little crowd was not a demonstrative one. Even the colored men, unlike their brethren farther South, were quiet and subdued. It was evident that the old Quaker and

more into the State than you did." Again there was a derisive laugh at the expense of the noble native of North Carolina, and he was obliged to sit down subdued and crestfallen. Then Judge Tourgee went on with his speech, making a clear, forcible, and unequivocal argument in favor of resumption and a payment of all the nation's debts in the money prescribed by law. Then referring for a moment to Gen. Scales' defiance of the Government, he said: "My opponent says he defies the Government to arrest him for counseling resistance to the internal revenue officers. It is a brave defiance, and 17 years ago might have done much firing of the people's hearts. My opponent defied the Government then and came out at the little end of that horn. Defiance of the Government is a poor stock in trade, my friends, especially so for a member of the United States Congress." This part of the Republican's speech, strange as it may seem to those who were familiar with the politics of these pine-woods districts a few years ago, was applauded, and not a Democrat had a word to say against it. Other portions of Judge Tourgee's address, which were equally outspoken and to the point, were received in the same way. Indeed, he was allowed to say freely just what he thought, and no man attempted to interrupt him. When he had finished it was almost dark, yet he rode home, 15 miles through a lonely wood, without fear of molestation. That he could do so after the speech which he made to-day is the very best evidence of the fact that the Democrats of this part of North Carolina are beginning to understand the rudiments of political fair play. They are at least making an earnest and, as far as can be seen, an honest, effort to give all men of all parties a fair and impartial hearing. The white people of other parts of the South would do well to follow their example.

H. C.

WHAT WE ARE TO BE.

THE PRESENT NOT BAD AND THE FUTURE VERY ROSEATE.

Mash'r Last - Nov 1878

Our Population to Double in the Next Twenty Years—A Growth Unparalleled in History—How We Shall Meet the Great Demands of Posterity—Bulwarks of Liberty.

Ex-Gov. Seymour in the North American Review.

The growth of our country in population and power is wonderful. Before the close of this century, if our progress goes on at the ratio of the past, our numbers will exceed eighty millions. It is a just source of pride that we have not become great by arts of diplomacy, or by conquests gained by wars. The captives we have taken are not those of force, but prisoners of peace drawn to our shores by the desire to enjoy with us the liberties of the land, and the plenty which Providence has given us. While the different nations of Europe watch with jealous and hostile eyes the comparative progress and power of each—while peace in the minds of its statesmen means armed neutrality always threatening war—we have drawn from their population by beneficent influences more than the most successful in arms have been able to capture from those into whose territories they have carried death and devastation. We have taken by immigration from Germany greater numbers than that empire wrested from France in the last war between those powers.

But at this time, when so many facts tend to fill our hearts with pride and gratitude, we are perplexed by the general depression of business, and the distress of large classes of our citizens. We now feel the full cost of the late civil war, and the force of the reaction which springs from wild speculation. Our desire for wealth has outstripped the swift growth of our country, and a greed for gain has tempted us to disregard the laws of prudence, industry and economy, and to grasp at wealth by schemes which in the end have plunged us into many public and private disasters. We find that habits of extravagance are more easily acquired than cast off. We are not yet ready to admit the truth that we have brought these evils upon ourselves, and that we must go back to the tried pathways by which our country reached its greatness. This state of affairs gives birth to wild and conflicting schemes about finances, social order, and the policies of government. These discordant theories range from the doctrines of the communist who would overturn our social structures, to those of the timid, half-hearted believers in our Government who wish to go back to restraints and powers exerted by the monarchs of Europe. Many fear that grave evils will grow out of these conflicts of opinion. But those who have studied with care the principles and workings of our political institutions look upon them as sources of good rather than of evil. They feel that our system is not only more [illegible] than all others, but that it has less to fear from wild theories or from party passions.

Distress always makes discontent, and men who are in trouble turn with interest and hope to every proposed remedy. It is our duty to treat their views with respect, for, while their theories may be false, their sufferings are real. It is well that we are taught by popular agitation the existence of evils. It is necessary for those who have charge of public affairs to learn what men have in their minds, what views they hold, at what ends they aim. We can gain many truths from those who may hold mistaken opinions. One of the advantages we enjoy under our form of Government is, that we can let false notions cure themselves. It is not necessary for the public safety to restrain freedom of speech. It is a striking fact that, while the monarchs of Germany and Russia, with vast armies under their control, are disturbed and endangered by the theories of socialists or other revolutionary associations, we listen to them without fear. We allow the utmost freedom of speech, and we rely upon the good sense of our people to make harmless all appeals to prejudice. Elsewhere the violent passions or insane egotism of a theorist may lead him to shoot a monarch and to shake a throne, although they trench upon the rights of but one citizen standing against the whole people.

Not only are the powers of the majority, acting through their representatives, checked in these respects, but the majority, in fact, are not allowed to control the most powerful branch of Congress, the Senate, which not only has equal power of legislation with the House of Representatives, but has also the power of approving or of rejecting treaties. About one-fourth of the people have as many Senators as the remaining three-fourths. This inequality in principle if not in degree was designed by the framers of the Constitution to keep the majority in check, and to protect the rights and interests of the states having small populations. By the constitutional plan of distributing the electoral votes, a President may be elected over a candidate who is supported by a majority of the people. Beyond the electors who represent the population in each state, two electoral votes are given to each of them. The majority of the people live in ten states; they get twenty of these. The minority, living in twenty-eight states, get fifty-six of the senatorial electoral votes. This, if they should act in concert, enables them to elect a President over the majority. The purpose, in making the General Government one which does not strictly represent the people of the United States, was to protect minorities, and to keep it within its constitutional limits. This purpose is shown more clearly in the article about amendments, where it is provided that no changes can be made in the Constitution unless two-thirds of the House and of the Senate shall propose them, and then, in addition, they are ratified by three-fourths of the states. If more than one-quarter of the states object to an amendment, although they are small states with less than a tenth of the population of the country, it falls.

If we look into state constitutions, we find like restraints upon the power of majorities, by articles taking from their representatives the right to pass many laws which they could enact but for such restraints. These prohibitions have been multiplied of late. They are numerous in the constitution of New York. It not only repeats those set forth in that of the General Government, but it adds many others. Among them are prohibitions against the creation of debts, the use of the public money for many purposes, and the right to give to cities or towns the power to make loans to aid corporations. The whole course of constitutional legislation, in all the states, shows that the spirit and genius of our political system tend to check the power of majorities, either acting directly or through their representatives, and to secure to each individual the rights of person, property and conscience.

Let us place ourselves where our fathers stood when they worked out our political system, and thus learn what they meant to do. A people thinly scattered over a continent, living under opposite conditions of climate, production and domestic habits, were to be united for purposes of common defense and welfare. This could only be done by securing to each section of a vast region laws which would promote the prosperity of every part. Where was the wisdom to frame the laws to meet the wants so diversified and conflicting? They knew from experience that kings, lords and commons could not do it. Their failures led to the revolution. They claimed no wisdom superior to that of parliament, for that was the period when a host of orators and statesmen made parliament glorious in British annals. The colonies were practically as remote from each other as from Britain, when obstacles to intercourse were taken into account. The necessities [illegible] forced our fathers to frame state and general governments upon principles the reverse of those which usually mark the polity of nations. Their theory takes away control from political centres, and distributes it to the various points that are most interested in its wise and honest exercise. It keeps at every man's home the greatest share of the political power that concerns him individually. It yields it to the remoter legislative bodies in diminishing proportions as they recede from the direct influence and action of the people. The local self-government under which our country is expanding itself over a continent, without becoming weak by its extension, is founded on these propositions. That government is most wise which is in the hands of those best informed about the particular questions on which they legislate; most economical and honest, when controlled by those most interested in preserving frugality and virtue; most strong, when it only exercises authority which is beneficial in its action to be governed. These are obvious truths, but how are they to be made available for practical purposes? It is in this that the wisdom of our institutions consists. In their progress they are developing truths in government which have not only disappointed the hopes of our enemies, but dissipated the fears of our friends.

The good order of society, the protection of our lives and our property, the promotion of religion and learning, the enforcement of stat-

N. Y. Times

March 5, 1879.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

EDUCATION OF THE NEGROES.

EX-GOV. JOSEPH E. BROWN, OF GEORGIA, DESCRIBES WHAT IS BEING DONE—REGRETS FOR THE LOST CAUSE DYING OUT.

Ex-Gov. Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, has addressed the following letter to a New-England man now living in the South, and it has been made public by the Boston *Advertiser:*

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 11, 1879.

Col. W. C. Morrill, Atlanta, Ga.:

DEAR SIR: In conversation you have referred to the fact that many of the people of the North do not yet understand the position which the people of Georgia, and, so far as I know, the people of the South, occupy in reference to the education of the colored people.

As you are well aware, the abolition of slavery was, at the time it occurred, regarded by the people of the South as a great calamity. It certainly involved us in immense pecuniary losses. Then the early enfranchisement of the negro, giving to the race the privileges of the ballot and of citizenship, our people regarded as premature and harsh on the part of the Government; and there has been, as you are aware, a great deal of political strife and bad feeling engendered.

I am glad to say, however, that the passions and prejudices engendered by the war are rapidly passing away. Already nearly half a generation has passed, and a large number of those who were upon the stage at the time are no longer with us, while young men have risen up to take their places who knew less of the former causes of division and felt less of the angry passions which were created during that period. We now, I think, as a people realize and acquiesce in the fact, not only that slavery is forever abolished, but that the colored race are placed upon an equality, politically, with the white race; that they have all the civil and political rights that are possessed by ourselves. In other words, they are legally our fellow-citizens.

The question then naturally arises, what is our duty in the premises? And it seems to me very clear, and I think I speak the sentiments of a vast majority of our people, that it is our interest to make of the colored race the very best citizens we can. To do this it is necessary to educate them as far as our means will allow, and to lift them from the ignorance in which they were found at the time of their freedom to a much higher grade of intelligence. They can never be good citizens and exercise intelligently the rights of freemen till they have these advantages.

The State of Georgia moved in this matter, in fact, earlier than some of the other Southern States. Laws have been enacted here placing the children of the white and colored races upon an equality, in proportion to numbers, so far as the distribution and use of the school funds are concerned. It is true, our schools are kept separate; but they receive the same amount of money per capita that the white children do, and we are taxed, as you are aware, about as much as our condition will enable us to pay for the purpose of common-school education. On this point, too, we hear but little murmuring, our people very generally agreeing that it is important to educate the children of both races, and submitting with a good deal of cheerfulness to the tax they pay for that purpose.

But this is not all; it was seen, after the freedom and enfranchisement of the colored race above mentioned, that it would be necessary to educate many of their people beyond the degree afforded by our common or public schools. It was also seen that they would naturally make application for admission into our State University; and in the then temper of public sentiment, their admission there would have been the downfall of the university. Those in charge of our public affairs sought to avoid this calamity by doing justice to them upon another line. They conceived the idea of having two universities, one for the colored race and one for the white race; and it was agreed that the same appropriation annually should be made to each. We having for many years appropriated $8,000 per annum from the State Treasury to the

ROMANCE AND REALITIES OF PASTORAL BUSINESS.

The Men Who Seek Breathing-room on a New Soil.

I.

In the movement of civilization there is a centrifugal force opposed to that which centralizes, compacts and represses. It is the constituent of humanity which saves from the petrifaction of luxury and habit. It flies off in sparks to illuminate or set on fire what is beyond the orbit of the old planet. The individuals of this tangential class in heroic times are heroes—explorers, soldiers, missionaries. In prosaic days and the end profit, they become miners, colonists, shepherds.

Their temperament and appetite are keener than the trader's or the loafer's and less disciplined than those of the professional man, demanding something that the cultivated community and the city do not supply. Hungry Esaus, they relinquish the birthright—the tame surety of ease, office, society, street and club—for a mess of pottage perhaps—adventure, independence and a horizon broad and picturesque.

American centrifugals need not cross the seas—though we find one, Staniford, in Howells's last story going West to Colorado by way of Trieste on the good ship Aroostook—for new lands, wild life and brave opportunities; Australia, India and the unexplored are within our own borders.

In New Mexico, California, Texas, Kansas, Colorado and Wyoming there are ample fields for the adventurous—miners or ranchmen—and within twenty-four hours of the great cities of Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore are areas in the Virginias for pastoral life and pioneering.

The men with strength greater than the law or accident of encircling circumstances, however dormant that strength may be, chafe ever in the harness of city industries and breathe heavily in the artificial atmosphere of formal communities or advanced civilization. But especially at a time such as this, when disaster and stagnation in business have wrecked or stranded, are there many planning for a new voyage—a fresh departure—searching beyond reefs and shallows for the open sea. They ask with hope whether the pictures in the sky that have ever charmed them as illusive romances may not be the reflections of realities beyond their horizon.

The invitation is not to the laborer, the virtuous plodder, the uneducated, the unimaginative, the penniless man. It is of the kind we consider to him who can take body, culture and a capital of enlightenment and cash to the new fields where he is to lead, not follow. There are some who see business and health waning, while their nature's yearning for broader endeavor has never had response; feeling that there should yet be years of youth in which to seize or lose the opportunity, they ask where to find it. Others there are dissatisfied with dull, commonplace existence on the stale, comfortable, respectable competency of small country gentlemen or city club experience. Youthful aspirations have not been smothered by ease and routine, but cry out for wholesome activity beyond imprisoning bricks and fashions or suburban bandboxery.